Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

January 18, 1960

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Reading — Textile Chemical Co., Inc.
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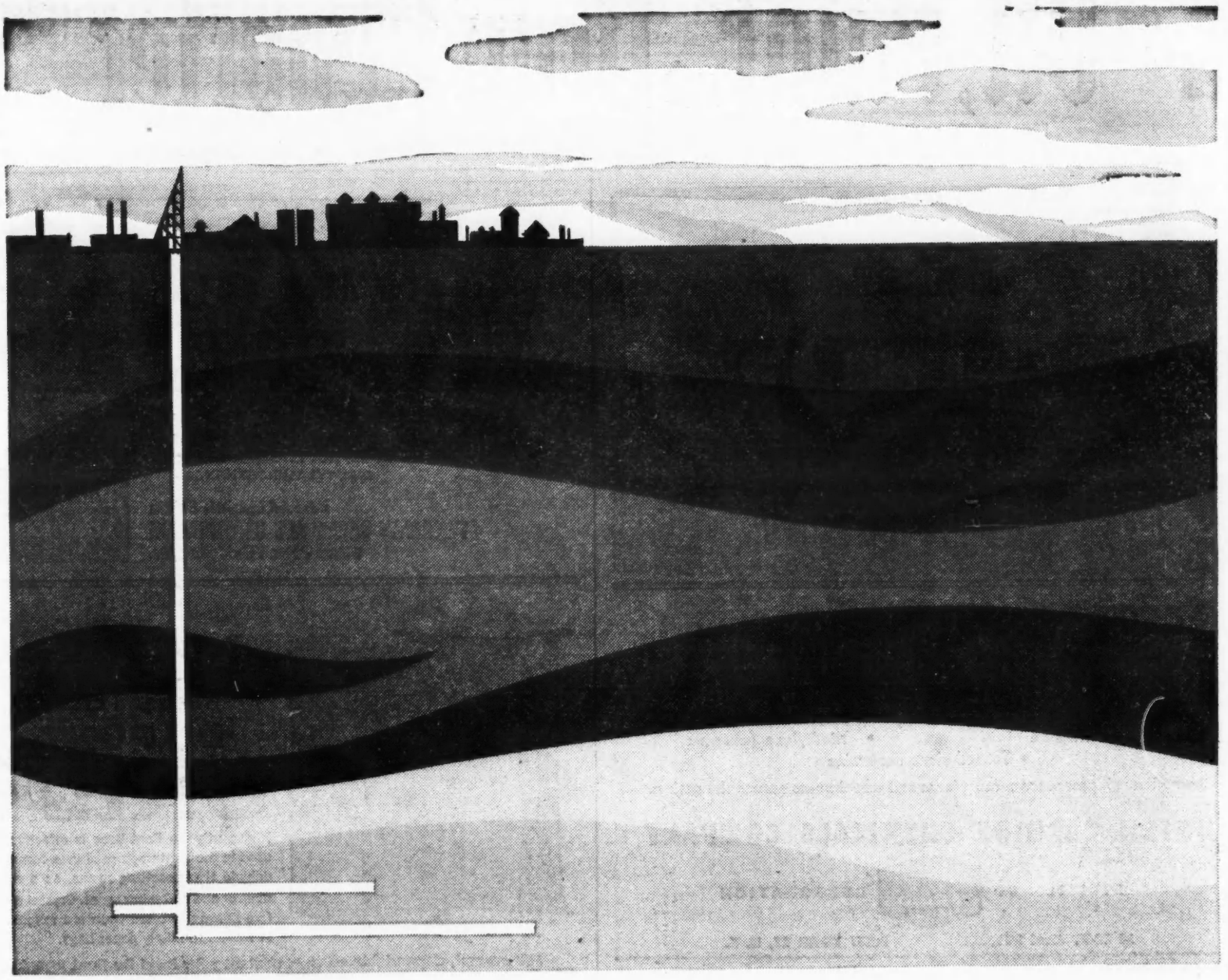

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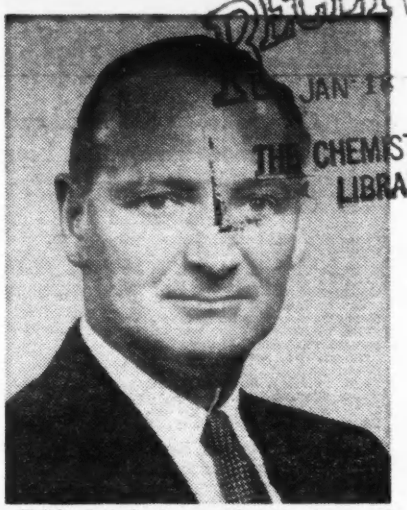
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 177 No. 3 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. January 18, 1960



ASSUME HIGHER POSITIONS: N. E. Sylvander (left) elected vice-president in charge of operations, and Benjamin W. Jones (right) appointed vice-president in charge of sales by Pitt-Consol Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., a subsidiary of Consolidation Coal Company. Mr. Sylvander has been with the company since 1958 as general manager of operations. Mr. Jones has been with Pitt-Consol as general manager of sales since the company began operations in 1955.

Lead-Zinc Quotas Called Failure Importers Get Around Them Easily

The lead-zinc quota system is a failure. That is what producers of lead and zinc chemicals are saying about the regulations that were established by the US government fifteen months ago in a desperate effort to lift the domestic industry out of its depression. And the reason for the alleged failure is easy to find: Foreign suppliers are shipping in the chemicals and other manufactured lead and zinc products to compensate for the cutbacks that have been imposed on unmanufactured lead and zinc.

HEADS UNIT: Robert A. Bondurant, jr., appointed manager of the Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York. He was previously resident manager of the division's soda ash facility near Green River, Wyo.

The government was apprised of the situation by producer spokesmen at hearings last week before the Tariff Commission, which is now making an investigation of conditions in the lead and zinc industry in response to a direction from the senate finance committee.

Recommendations Due March 31

The commission is required to report the results of its study back to the senate by March 31, along with recommendations for corrective legislation.

As a result of investigations in 1957-58 by the commission, President Eisenhower imposed quotas on unmanufactured lead and zinc to meet complaints of the miners that they were being driven to the wall by the rising tide of imports. Testimony given the commission last week by representatives of the mining companies was that the situation facing the domestic industry has failed to improve and that something more is needed in the way of taxes, higher quotas, or both.

Setting the stage for the arguments of the chemical products makers—that foreign suppliers are simply bypassing the quotas on unmanufactured lead and zinc by stepping up shipments of manufactured products—Rep. Ed. Edmonson of Oklahoma told the commission that after fifteen months experience there "is no question but that the quota on lead and zinc has loopholes as big as barn doors."

Speaking on behalf of "nearly all of the domestic zinc oxide industry," Robert H.

—Continued on page 67

Grace Woos Cosden; Loves That Styrene!

Styrene, chemical trade sources agree, is one of the major keys to W. R. Grace & Co.'s motives in seeking to gain control of Cosden Petroleum Corporation. As a manufacturer of styrene-butadiene latices, Grace has good reason to be foraging around for a captive petrochemical source, these trade people point out. Cosden's styrene capacity is estimated at about 20 million pounds a year.

Latest move in the New York-based firm's campaign to get hold of Cosden is directed at the latter's stockholders. Grace has offered to buy up 1,580,000 outstanding shares of the firm's common stock at a premium price of $25 a share.

This follows a series of unfruitful merger negotiations that began in 1956.

While rejecting the merger, Cosden of-

—Continued on page 33

Monsanto Starts Building A New Alkyl Phenol Plant

Monsanto Chemical Company, has begun construction of facilities for production of alkyl phenol at its Kearny, N. J., plant.

Most of the plant's output will be used by the St. Louis, Mo., firm for manufacture of alkyl phenol-based ethylene oxide condensates. Monsanto late last year announced plans to produce and market these condensates as part of its line of "Sterox" nonionic surface-active agents.

The plant is scheduled for completion in September, 1960. Cost and capacity of the new facilities were not disclosed.

Food Chemical Makers Watch Big Washington Developments: Additives, Delaney, Jelly Beans

Developments of major import to the food chemical producers are moving across the Washington scene again. A thumbnail headlining of last week's occurrences goes like this: Hearings scheduled on the color additives bill in the house . . . Delaney likely to oppose Flemming changes in the carcinogen clause . . . FDA easing fears of confectioners on Easter trade in black jelly beans . . . Benson defending use of chemicals in food production and processing. In order of importance the details are these:

After two days of closed hearings on the legislative plans for the new session, the house interstate commerce committee last week gave top priority to the color additives bills, HR 7624 and S 2197, and scheduled hearings beginning January 26 and continuing throughout the week.

Hopes for Measure By July

The committee hopes to complete action and send a measure to the White House for the President's signature before adjournment, scheduled in July.

According to committee aides, the hearings will be wide open and no attempt will be made to restrict the testimony to the subject matter of the legislative control of colors in foods, drugs and cosmetics.

This means that testimony also is likely to be presented relative to some of the problems under the food additives law and it is almost certain that the committee will get into the controversy over contaminated cranberries and caponettes.

Testimony on the food additives law will be touched off by Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming, who is expected to head the delegation of government witnesses on the color bills. He intends to ask the committee to amend the food additives law in two particulars—on the Delaney carcinogen clause to give the department more latitude in the administration of this clause, and repeal of the grandfather clause.

Mr. Flemming has made it clear that he does not agree that a carcinogen should

—Continued on page 67

ADVANCES: Donald T. Ellis, with the Dewey & Almy Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co. since May, has been moved up to assistant general manager of the container and chemical specialties division of the Cambridge, Mass., company.

Allied Polyethylene Unit Locating in Orange, Tex.

Allied Chemical Corporation has decided to locate its new high-density polyethylene plant at Orange, Tex.—in handy reach of an adjoining ethylene derivatives plant operated by the Nitrogen Division.

With completion slated for late this year, the new facility, Allied says, is only the initial unit in company plans for expanding polyethylene capacity. Right now, the New York-based firm produces the plastic material at a single location: Tonawanda, N.Y.

Output at Tonawanda was increased 25 percent last year, and a further increase is scheduled for 1960.

Allied plans to use production from the Orange facility in making its "A-C" polyethylene pipe compound. Modified grades of the polyethylene go into the manufacture of films, bottles, and molding and cleaning compounds.

Hercules Eyes Imperial And Its Pigments Line

Hercules Powder Company, no factor in pigments at the moment, is planning to become one. The Wilmington, Del., firm is eager to acquire Imperial Color Chemical & Paper Corporation and the pigments business that goes along with it.

The directors of both companies have approved the acquisition in principle. Ahead now is approval of formal terms by the directors and then by the stockholders.

At present, Hercules ships about 16 percent of its products to the protective coatings industry. These include synthetic resins, naval stores and related materials—but no pigments. However, acquisition of the Glens Falls, N. Y., company would put pigments into the Hercules family.

If the boards of directors of both companies approve a formal agreement now in preparation, and the stockholders of each company authorize the steps necessary for completion of the transaction in March meetings, the 1,019,604 shares is-

—Continued on page 39

DuPont Sold Everyone $11 Worth of Products

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. figures that its 1959 sales volume of slightly more than $2 billion provided every person in the US with $11.11 worth of duPont products.

That figure, duPont estimates, includes some forty-nine separate chemicals for the average household. End-uses run the gamut from foods, through phohtographic equipment to transportation.

A substantial portion of the record sales volume was plowed back into research and new construction, the company says: about $90 million into research, $200 million into construction.

Koppers in Race to Supply Low-Sulfur Naphthalene

The coal chemicals industry isn't about to be caught flatfooted in the race with petroleum naphthalene producers to line up fluid-bed catalyst phthalic anhydride plants.

Koppers Company plans to put up a desulfurization unit capable of upgrading 60 million pounds a year of naphthalene at its Follansbee, W. Va., complex. On-stream date: end of 1960.

A close look at the Koppers statement shows that this does not mean an expansion in capacity to make naphthalene; rather, a plant for purification of naphthalene from already-available facilities for producing crudes.

This will be the Pittsburgh, Pa., firm's first commercial plant—and possibly the first in the world to produce desulfurized naphthalene using a pressure-hydrogenation process.

Reports from Koppers' researchers contend that this method is more efficient and economical than other commercial processes now used for desulfurization of naphthalene.

American Cyanamid Company must think so, because Koppers reports it has the New York firm lined up as its first big customer. Cyanamid has a 65-million-pound-a-year fluid-bed plant operating at Bridgeville, Pa.

For a long time, Cyanamid and Sherwin Williams Company were the only producers of phthalic in this country via the fluid-bed process. Then Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., put up a 30-million-pound-a-

—Continued on page 48

Kefauver, Stalking Drug Trade, Wants a Watchdog in the Cabinet

Sen. Estes Kefauver, poised this week for his second thrust at medicine prices, also seems to have his mind set on something else that could cause trouble for the drug industry—a federal Department of Consumers, carrying Cabinet rank. With the next round of hearings on drug prices slated for Thursday (January 21), the Tennessee senator has just returned from a PTA meeting in his home state at which he told the mothers and fathers that they as consumers need an official voice in the government.

That voice would have a good deal to say about the prices of many essential items—and certainly drugs and other chemical products would be among them.

Drug Hearings Convinced Him

The senator told the PTA that the first round of his drug price hearings convinced him of the need for a consumers' voice. Mr. Kefauver is expected to build up his case further when the hearings resume Thursdaay. . . .

On that occasion the first witness will be Walter A. Munns, president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia. Mr. Munns will be pinch-hitting for Francis Boyer, the company's board chairman, who had been scheduled originally. On January 26, H. H. Hoyt, president of Carter Products, Inc., New York, is scheduled to testify, and on the following day A. G. Brush, chairman of American Home Products Corporation, New York, will take the stand. Last scheduled witness is L. G. Sichel, vice-president of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., who will testify on January 29.

Sen. Kefauver's speech to the PTA group covered the whole field of current issues—from inflation to Khrushchev's visit, to the population explosions of China and India, to educational needs in this country and the war on obscenity in the mails.

With reference to the work of his monopoly committee, he had the following to say:

"Our subcommittee hearings on administered or high prices have been in prog-

—*Continued on page 33*

Monsanto or Goodrich: Which 'Computed' First?

Which chemical maker put the first computer-controlled plant into operation? Was it Monsanto Chemical Company or B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company?

Hard on the heels of Monsanto's announcement of a "first" for its ammonia plant at Luling, La. (OPD, 1/11/60), comes word from Goodrich of a like feat at Calvert City, Ky., where the company manufactures vinyl chloride.

Both firms are using "RW-300" systems manufactured by Thompson-Ramo-Woolridge Products Company.

Which started up first? Maybe the computers have the answer.

Vick Chemical Buys Drug House in Brazil

Vick Chemical Company now owns one of the leading drug companies in Brazil. The New York-based firm has just bought up Laboratorios Moura Brasil-Orlando Rangel for an unannounced amount of cash.

The Brazilian company is located in Rio de Janeiro and has about fifty ethical pharmaceutical products in its line.

Complete with production, marketing and distribution facilities, it covers the entire Brazilian market. These include six branches and a sales staff of approximately 140 men to promote and sell to physicians and drug stores.

Dr. Nestor Moura Brasil, president of the firm bearing his name, will continue

—*Continued on page 52*

DuPont Posts Price Cuts For 'Delrin' Acetyl Resins

"Delrin" acetyl resins have been reduced 7 cents a pound by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The trimming from 95 cents to 88 cents per pound in truckload quantities follows the recent switch to full-scale commercial output at the company's Washington works at Parkersburg, W. Va.

"Delrin," described as a tough, rigid thermoplastic resin, is currently available in natural and weatherable black colors. Other colors will be marketed later in the year, duPont reports.

Cities Service Heads Up Canada Oil Sand Venture

Four oil companies, headed by Cities Service Athabasca, Inc., have teamed up on a research venture aimed at releasing liquid hydrocarbons from the saturated Athabasca oil sands of northern Alberta, Canada.

While the joint venture is new, the partners have been doing extensive research work at the oil-drenched lands for several years. The Cities Service Company subsidiary is currently operating a $3.5 million pilot plant at Mildred Lake, Ontario, in a research program that began two years ago.

Teaming up with Cities Service in the venture are Imperial Oil, Ltd., Richfield Oil Corporation of Los Angeles, and Royalite Oil Company, Ltd.

The sands are said to be the world's largest single reserve of hydrocarbons, containing in excess of 40 billion barrels of recoverable oil.

The Week's Price Changes

Citronella, Sandalwood and Tangerine Oils, Zinc Advanced. Bergamot, Eucalyptus, Lemon Oils, Linseed Meal Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 10c. per lb. (p. 55).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
  Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p .58).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
  Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Palm oil, drums, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 58).
  Refd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 58).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 55).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 58).
Tangerine oil, Fla., 40c. per lb. (p. 55).
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Zinc metal, ½c. per lb. (p. 36).

Prices Reduced

Bergamot oil, 50c. per lb (p. 55).
Carnauba wax, yellow, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Celery seed oil, $1 per lb. (p. 55).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Diphenolic acid, 75c. per lb. (p. 46).
  Polyether acids, 50c. per lb. (p. 46).
Eucalyptus oil, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Fishmeal, $5 per ton (p. 42).
  Scrap, $5 per ton (p. 42).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lemon oil, Calif., 35c. per lb. (p. 55).
Linseed meal, $4 per ton (p. 58).
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb, (p. 58).
Rapeseed oil, ¼c per lb. (p. 58).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
  inedible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Jan. 15, 1960	Jan. 8, 1960	Jan. 16, 1959
111.46	111.61	110.57

Acrylic Latex Set to Go Again

After chalking up a 30 percent overall market expansion last year, acrylic latex paint is set for further spectacular growth, highlighted by a big leap forward in the field of outdoor wood application. That's the word from Gerould Allyn, coatings expert of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Allyn reported last year's acrylic performance and gave his opinion on prospects for the current year in a talk last week before the Chicago Paint & Varnish Production Club.

Using an index of 100 for 1955 deliveries, Mr. Allyn comes up with a figure of 354 for the 1959 sales volume as against only 273 the year previous. In 1953, the year that acrylics were introduced the index reached only eight, Mr. Allyn notes.

There were forty-four companies producing acrylic paints at the end of 1953. By 1955, this number had risen to 300, and last year it reached 639, Mr. Allyn reports.

Rohm & Haas, Mr. Allyn estimates, is currently supplying 115 foreign producers with acrylic emulsions. These companies are located in thirty-two countries. During 1959, Rohm & Haas sales to these companies increased 16 percent.

Together with the polyvinyl acetate and styrene-butadiene types, the acrylic emulsions constitute an estimated 60-million-gallon-a-year market in the US for water-based paints, Mr. Allyn reports.

Application on outdoor wood, he be-

—*Continued on page 41*

IN SALES POST: R. D Stayner, named eastern sales manager of the new industrial chemicals division of Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco subsidiary of Standard Oil of California.

Hitchcock Names Lulek As New European Adviser

Dr. Ralph N. Lulek has joined the staff of Lauren B. Hitchcock Associates, New York, as technical adviser for European contacts.

A recipient of the National Association of Manufacturers' Modern Pioneer Award, Dr. Lulek was for many years engaged in organic research for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Later he was plant manager for Publicker Industries, then research manager for Heyden Chemical Corporation.

Dr. Lulek's most recent post was that of vice-president and director of Heyden Pharmacology Company.

Johnson Cuts DPA Price

S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis., has reduced diphenolic acid to 75 cents per pound in quantities of 1,000 pounds or more. Johnson says this is closer to its projected commercial price and should allow field testing and sales of commercial products made from DPA. Its more-recently introduced polyether acids, "N-1" and "N-3" are cut to $1 per pound for similar quantities.

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NEW BUYER: A. M. Eggeman, named director of purchases for Witco Chemical Company, New York. He replaces Michael D. MacBurney, newly-appointed general manager of the company's Pioneer Products Division.

SK&F Buys Maker Of Veterinary Medicine

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, opening the throttle on operations in the veterinary pharmaceutimal field, has acquired Norden Laboratories, Lincoln, Neb., a manufacturer and distributor of veterinary biologicals as well as pharmaceuticals.

No change in the management or operating policies of the veterinary firm are contemplated, SK&F reports.

The acquisition was made on the basis of three and a half shares of SK&F stock for one share of Norden stock. Involving 110,194 shares of previously un-issued SK&F stock, the transaction places the value of the veterinary firm in excess of $5.5 million.

Norden stockholders have already approved the acquisition at a special meeting.

Established in 1919 by the late Carl J. Norden, SK&F's new subsidiary conducts manufacturing operations at Lincoln and Grand Island, Neb., and operates a farm in Aldo, Neb. Its principal business is manufacture and sales of serums, biologicals and pharmaceuticals for veterinary use.

Stepan Acquires Ris-Van, Chicago Fertilizer Maker

Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, has acquired Ris-Van, Inc., a Belmond, Iowa, manufacturer of liquid fertilizer. The purchase was effected through exchange of 21,800 shares of Stepan stock for all the 57,549 shares of Ris-Van. This represents a payment of about $600,000, Stepan says.

Ris-Van will be operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary. Other recent acquisitions by Stepan include Ninol Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, and Maywood Chemical Works, Maywood, N.J.

Sales of Ris-Van last year were reportedly $2.3 million. Stepan expects them to rise to $4 million this year. The parent firm's sales during 1959 have been estimated at $17 million and earnings at $300,000.

American Alcolac Control Now in President's Hands

Control of American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has passed into the hands of the firm's president and chairman of the board, V. J. Blinoff.

Mr. Blinoff, it is reported, has just purchased from foreign stockholders the necessary shares to make a majority interest. His acquisition of control is expected to facilitate expansion plans.

DuPont-GM Ruling Appealed And Greenewalt Quickly Tags It The Resumption of a 'Vendetta'

What president Crawford H. Greenewalt of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., terms "an eleven-year vendetta" against the duPont stockholders is being resumed by the government. Formal notice has been filed by the Department of Justice that it is appealing last year's decision of the Chicago Federal District Court permitting the duPont organization to retain its stockholdings in General Motors Corporation.

The appeal is to the Supreme Court of the United States and will mark the second time in three years this court has been called into the case.

It was because of the court's decision in 1957 that the case went back to the Chicago court—which previously had dismissed government charges of antitrust law violations—to reduce the "influence" of duPont's stockholdings in GM on the purchasing policies of the motor company.

Judge LaBuy's Decision

Federal Judge Walter LaBuy ruled that this influence would be dissipated by passing the voting rights of the GM stock held by the duPont company from the company to the duPont stockholders and by "sterilizing" the voting rights of the GM stock held by two duPont family corporations—Delaware Realty Company and Christiana Securities Company. He also ruled duPont representatives off the GM board.

His ruling rejected the government's contention that full compliance with the Supreme Court's order could only be had by forcing the duPont company to give up ownership of its 63 million shares of GM stock by distributing 43 million shares to the duPont stockholders and selling the holdings of Delaware and Christiana on the open market over a ten-year period.

In its notice of appeal the Justice department will present these questions to the Supreme Court:

- Whether the LaBuy decision grants the release necessary and appropriate for violations of the Clayton act.
- Whether the district court misconstrued the Clayton act by holding that congress did not intend divestiture to be the remedy applied when the stock of one corporation is acquired by another in violation of the Clayton act.
- Whether the district court improperly evaluated that factors to be given consideration in determining the relief necessary and appropriate to remedy the antitrust violation.
- Whether the court erred in concluding that there is no method by which GM

—Continued on page 67

Gov't to Start Negotiations For Hydrogen-Fuel Engine

Having decided to take the plunge with liquid hydrogen, the government will start negotiating with industry within the next three weeks on development of high-powered upper stages for the Saturn space rocket.

A decision by the army ballistic missile agency to replace the present kerosene-oxygen combination by a hydrogen-oxygen mixture is regarded as something of a gamble. At least 30 percent more thrust will be gained for the missile's upper stages, but the project is expected to run into additional delays owing to the greater technical difficulties in dealing with hydrogen.

Development of hydrogen-powered rocket engines is still in the early stages. What's more, none has yet been tested in flight. Other problems involve the difficulty of handling, storing and pumping liquid hydrogen.

The space agency is expected to negotiate for development of a 150,000-pound-thrust hydrogen engine that could be clustered for the upper stages of the Saturn.

JOINS BOARD: Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop Laboratories, elected to the board of directors of the parent organization, Sterling Drug, Inc., New York.

CIL Gets Big Chunk Of Old Paint Concern

Canadian Industries, Ltd., has just purchased 97 percent of the outstanding stock of the dominion's oldest paint manufacturer — Brandram-Henderson, Ltd. Offers are being made by CIL, it is reported, to buy the remaining 3 percent.

Operating as a separate unit, the newly-acquired subsidiary will be headed by R. B. Winsor, who is also continuing as vice-president of CIL. D. W. Shales, secretary of the parent firm, has been named vice-president and general manager.

Continuing as vice-president and general sales manager is J. M. Archambault.

The parent company has two paint plants in Toronto and one in Montreal. Brandram-Henderson operates paint plants in Halifax, Montreal and Vancouver. The combined facilities are said to provide a complete geographical pattern for the country.

Manufacturing and research facilities of the organizations are to be coordinated, but sales forces will continue to operate separately as at present.

Nat'l Lead's German Unit To Increase Share Capital

National Lead Company's German subsidiary, Titangesellschaft m.b.h. Leverkusen, has elected to increase its share capital by DM 15 million to a total of DM 43 million. By taking up the new shares, National Lead will continue as sole owner.

Founded in 1927 by IG Farbenindustrie and National Lead, the German unit remained jointly owned until de-cartelization proceedings caused Farben to sell its 50 percent interest to its New York-based partner in 1952.

Titangesellschaft's Leverkusen titanium dioxide plant is said to be the largest on the European continent.

Phenol Capacity Is Going Up, Up! Monsanto Is 'In'

Monsanto Chemical Company wants to be counted in on the current round of synthetic phenol expansions. No. 2 factor in the phenol market, the company is now modernizing its William G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill. Expected completion date: mid-1961.

Regarded by the trade as a "debottlenecking" operation, the step should add 10 to 15 million pounds of capacity to the Krummrich plant. Currently, the facility's capacity is pegged at around 120 million pounds a year.

Monsanto also produces phenol at Avon, Calif. This installation is believed to have a capacity of about 30 million pounds a year. Both the Illinois and California units employ the sulfonation process.

Other Phenol Expansions

Other producers planning to raise the industry's phenol capacity ante are:

- Dow Chemical Company, the generally acknowledged "Mr. Big" in phenol, which intends to build a 36-million-pound-a-year plant in the Pacific Northwest.

Dow, which now turns out an estimated 240 million pounds of phenol yearly at Midland, Mich., via the chlorobenzene process, says its new west coast installation will be in one of these three places: either on deep water at Puget Sound or in Long View, Wash., or in the Portland, Ore., area.

- Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., which expects to put up a 60-million-pound-a-year phenol plant in Tacoma, Wash. Reichhold now has 30 million pounds of phenol capacity at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and will add another 30 million pounds there by the end of this year. RCI uses the sulfonation process to make its phenol.
- Union Carbide Plastics Company, which will complete a 25-million-pound phenol expansion at Marietta, Ohio, this year. This will give Carbide about 120 million pounds of phenol capacity annually—all via the Raschig process.

While the official figures are in on only ten months, synthetic phenol output is believed to have hit an all-time high of 625 million pounds last year, as against 470 million pounds in 1958. Natural phenol, it's figured, about equalled the 1958 production mark (40 million pounds).

For the first ten months of '59, phenol output—both synthetic and USP—totaled 541.8 million pounds, vs. 440.2 million pounds for the same period in '58.

United Carbon Embarks On Expansion Program

United Carbon Company, New York, is embarking on a major expansion of marketing operations.

First move in the company's program is establishment of a marketing committee and appointment of personnel for it.

The marketing committee—with offices in New York, Houston, Tex., and Akron, O.—is designed primarily to back up activities of sales personnel. The committee will keep abreast of technological changes in the carbon black and black masterbatch industries.

The following managers have been appointed to the marketing committee:

John F. Bahm, responsible for international sales; James R. Boyle, carbon black and rubber sales; Harry Bowen, distribution; Frank O. Holmes, jr., laboratory technical service; Russ Matthews, advertising and public relations; James A. Myers, national account sales, and Carl W. Snow, field technical service.

Appointed to the committee in an advisory capacity are Ely Balgley as manager of market research, and Dr. Isaac Drogin as senior technical adviser.

Carbide Unit Increases Resin-Making Capacity

Union Carbide Plastics Company has just gone on stream with its new facilities for the production of polyvinyl ethyl ether resins at South Charleston, W. Va.

Although production figures have not been announced, this division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, reveals that total output at South Charleston will be measured in "millions of pounds annually."

DuPont Goes in Big for Photopolymer Printing Plates

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.'s operations in the photographic field are about to get a big boost—and the printing industry may feel that effects for a long time to come. The Wilmington, Del., firm has just disclosed plans to build a full-scale plant to produce "Dycril" photopolymer printing plates.

Located on the site of the company's Parlin, N. J., photo products plant, the facility is expected to be on stream by mid-1961. Meanwhile, to keep abreast of growing demand for photosensitive plates, duPont will double capacity at its existing pilot-scale facilities, also located at Parlin.

Research and development work on the plates, extending over a ten-year period, is said to represent a duPont investment of more than $6 million.

DuPont's marketing plans call for selling the unexposed plates directly to users, and also to trade shops, which have been set up in New York; Philadelphia; Detroit, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Eaton, Pa. Three additional shops—in the Boston and St. Paul, Minn., areas—are awaiting delivery of equipment.

Although especially adaptable to the letterpress process, the photopolymer plates are under research for other potential uses in and out of the printing field. Gravure printing is one application on duPont's mind. Specialty applications being considered include signs, emblems, plaques, embossing dyes and printed circuits.

Price of the materials, currently set at

—Continued on page 40

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Is '60 Year of Century?

Is 1960 the year of Century? Century Chemical Corporation, that is.

One man who thinks so is Theodore S. Hodgins, president of what its drumbeaters call a "mushrooming chemical complex."

Mr. Hodgins is convinced the New York-based company will double its gross sales to $20 million by the end of this year.

To bring this about, he reports, the chemical concern is stepping up the pace of its expansion. Newest Century project about to ripen: a large international chemicals manufacturing and sales operation.

Century's climb to the $10-million class has taken just barely over a year. Formed in September of 1958 with a capitalization of $350,000, Century acquired Wilson Organic Chemicals, Inc., of Sayreville, N. J., the following August. Wilson is a producer of organic dyestuffs, pigments and aromatic fine chemicals.

A short time later, Century went on to acquire Chemo Puro Mfg. Corporation; Oil & Chemical Terminals, Inc., and the asphalt division of Oil & Chemical Products, Inc.—all of Newark, N. J.—plus Chemo Puro AG, a European sales organization in Zurich, Switzerland.

Chemo Puro produces fine chemicals and intermediates for the drug and cosmetic industries as well as animal feed supplements and food additives.

In fact, Chemo Puro has just gotten Food & Drug Administration approval for two of its food preservatives—"Chemocides MK" and "PK."

The products—methyl and propyl esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid—

—Continued on page 43

Drug Introductions Called Heathier, With a New High Reached in 1959

The marketing of new health-giving pharmaceutical products last year showed what a New York drug marketing consultant calls a "healthy trend." Paul de Haen reveals that there were sixty-three new chemical entities made available during the period, which is a larger number than in any one year of the past decade. The drug firms, themselves, were somewhat erratic: Thirty-six of them, which had marketed new products in 1958, did not put out any new preparations in 1959. On the other hand, sixteen manufacturers, which had not supplied the physician with new preparations in 1958, did so in 1959.

The total number of products introduced declined from 370 in 1958 to 315 in 1959. The latter is the lowest number of products introduced annually since 1950.

What is responsible for this trend is difficult to say, reports Mr. de Haen. He suspects that on the one hand the realization of the high cost of product introduction has resulted in a more careful selection of new products, and on the other hand past research activities in this country and abroad are showing results.

Accelerated techniques in development have made it possible to improve on competitive products and to take quick

—Continued on page 53

DEVELOPMENT HEAD: Dr. Ernest Turk, appointed director of development for the synthetics department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Chemurgic Meeting Slated

The Chemurgic Council will hold its twenty-fifth annual conference March 16 to 18, at the Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C.

Chemical Buyers Arrange Chicago-New York Plans

The Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has drawn up a program for two forthcoming annual meetings, slated to be held January 27 at the Pick-Congress hotel in Chicago, and February 3 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

Highlighting the theme, "Chemical Buyers Prepare for the 60's," will be a

—Continued on page 40

FDA's New Radiological Setup Will Handle Two-Fold Studies: Measurement, Decontamination

Food & Drug Administration is setting up a new radiological unit with a two-fold purpose: research in measurement technics and methods of decontamination for food, drugs and cosmetics. A new laboratory, which will form the nucleus of the unit, has already been equipped for the identification of specific radioisotopes. The unit is part of a comprehensive program being worked out in the Department of Health, Education & Welfare and reported on last week by Secretary Arthur Flemming to step up government activity in the field of radiological health.

As part of the program, the Public Health Service plans a monthly publication on radiation data providing current information on radiation problems.

Other Activities in Radiological Field

Other stepped-up, or new activities undertaken in this field, Mr. Flemming says, include the following:

- The opening of two new Public Health Service radiation laboratories at Las Vegas, Nev., and Montgomery, Ala. A third laboratory, for special research work on x-ray exposures, is scheduled for completion by late summer in Rockville, Md.
- The planned expansion of the milk sampling network from the present twelve to sixty stations.
- A substantial increase in the number of persons from federal, state and local agencies and industrial concerns being trained for work in radiological health at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. During the past six months enrollment has totaled 337, compared wth 386 for the full year of 1959.
- A substantial increase in the amount of research being undertaken at the service's National Institutes of Health and through grants-in-aid. The total for fiscal 1960 is approximately $5.5 million, compared with about $2 million for last year.

The laboratory which will form the nucleus of the new measurement has already been equipped for the identification of specific radioisotopes.

Completion of plans for equipping laboratories for identification of specific radioisotopes will make possible an expansion of the Food & Drug Administration's continuing program of monitoring foods to detect and evaluate any increase in radioactivity content of foods due to fallout, it is explained.

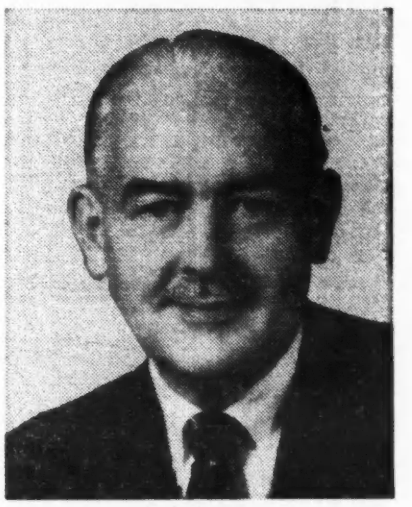
McKesson Head Foresees Rapidly-Changing Future

Everything will change in the next decade, even McKesson & Robbins, Inc. That statement comes from none other than the president of the big New-York headquartered company.

Dr. Herman C. Nolen, speaking last week before the Cosmetic Industry Suppliers & Buyers Association meeting in New York, took a good, long look into the future and then told his listeners:

"We realize that there will be changes in our very own business. We foresee not only larger scale production, but more

—Continued on page 62



R. E. Horsey

Essential Oil Ass'n Told to Value Users

The consumer is the one who determines the color of the ink on the balance sheet of an essential oil house. That is the thinking of Gert Keller, out-going president of the Essential Oil Association.

Mr. Keller, of Schimmel & Co., New York, made his point last fortnight at the annual meeting, which also saw the election of R. E. Horsey (see picture above) of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., as the new president.

Continuing to speak of the importance of the consumer, Mr. Keller told the gathering: "The problem of increasing the consumption of our industry's goods is always before us. Any effort we exert to that end is well spent."

Increased sales and rising costs were

—Continued on page 52

Western Group to Meet

Western Chemical Market Research Group will turn its attention to "Plastics in the Home Beautiful" at its next meeting—billed as Ladies Night—slated for January 28 at the Marines' Memorial Club in San Francisco. The program includes a talk by John Fincke, assistant director of plastics research for Monsanto Chemical Company.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 5-14.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, western regional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, February 4.

American Institute of Chemical Engineeds, national meeting, Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., February 21-24.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Sherman hotel, Chicago, February 1-5.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 17-19.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-22.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, February 9.

Chemical Buyers' Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter conference (midwestern and western divisions), Congress hotel, Chicago, January 27-28; midwinter conference (eastern division), Commodore hotel, New York, February 3-4.

Chemical Market Research Association, consumer market research meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., February 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15-18.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., March 16-18.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 20.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 18-20.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, mid-winter luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 3-4.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

Oil Trades Association of New York, dinner meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 8-10; western regional conference, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 15-16; annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange, annual banquet, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, January 27.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry & Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 29-March 4.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, installation luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 19.

Societe de Chimie Industrielle, American section, dinner meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 28.

Society of the Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 5.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 2-4.

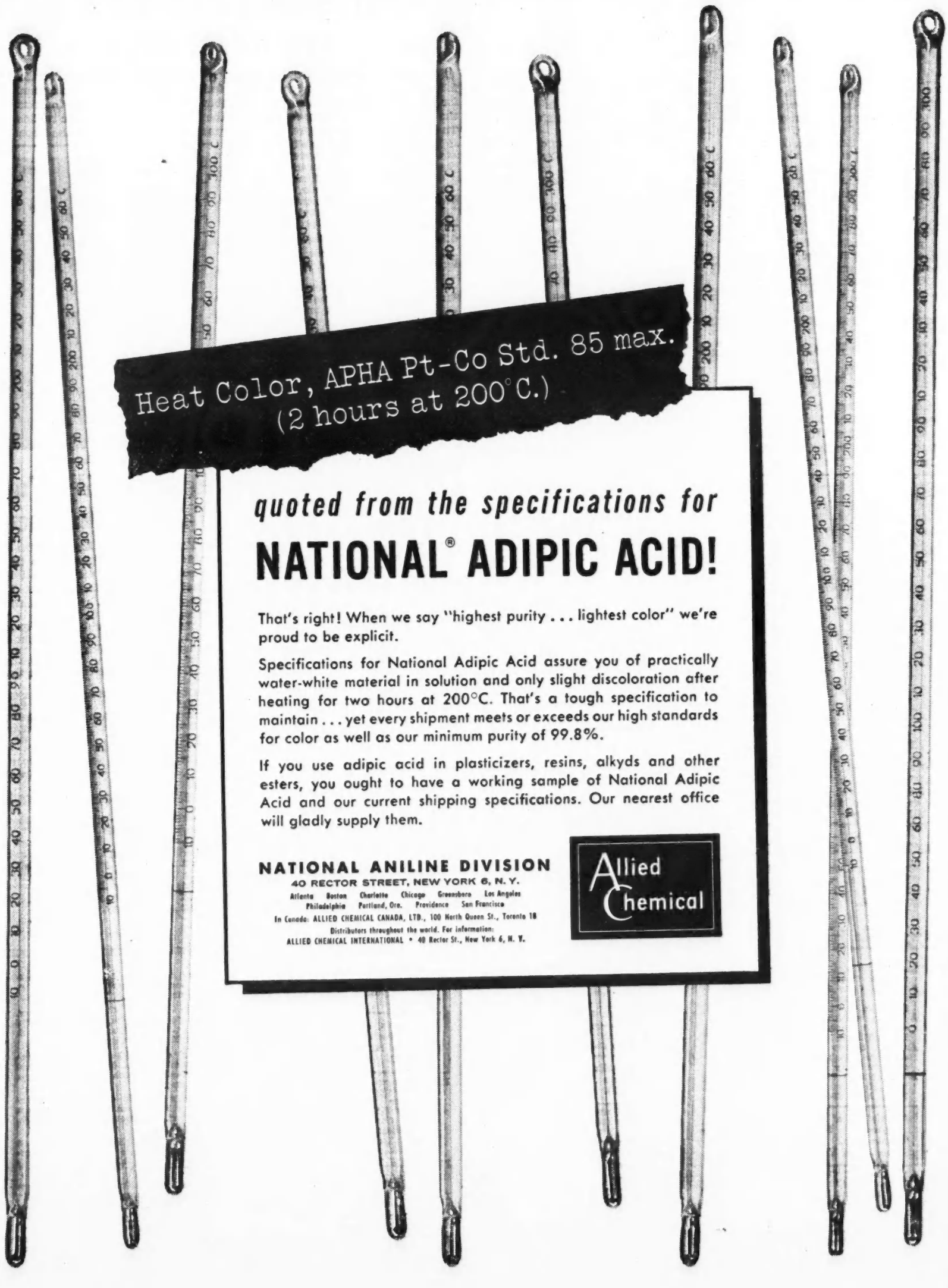
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2.

Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 22-25.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 24-25.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11; annual meeting, Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, June 27-29.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting, Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Col., February 22-25.



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 15 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls. dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, comi or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.55 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .. 100 lbs 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1.000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb dm., 1.000 lbs., frt. alld, lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.50
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 5.000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .lb. 1.30 - 1.45
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .24½- .30
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distr., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
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non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis .. lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld .. lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bifluoride

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. .. .. lb. .35 - —
Agar USP Kobe No 1 strip bls. lb 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs., same basis . lb 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin tech. fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125 lb bbls, same basis. lb 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Allethrin, 99% dms., frt. alld lb 28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil)
Allyl alcohol dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .34 - —
tanks dlvd. ..... lb .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —
55 lb. cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys. 55 to 900 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride dms. c.l. dlvd. lb 17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb .19 - —
tanks dlvd ..... lb .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.)
Almond oil artif. bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil nat. bitter t.p.a. bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF bots ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb .70 1.20

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld	allowed
amorph	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S.E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb .50 - .65
Curacao kgs. ..... lb .60 - .70
powd. kgs. ..... lb .80 —
Aloin USP bbls. dms. kgs. ... lb 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium gran. bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium gran. bgs. works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .16½- —
crysl., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.21.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.50 —
Soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works ... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb .0570- .1093
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% .... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra l.c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .04¼ —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼ —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, t/b dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14.15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms. works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2310- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. drm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb drm., 3c per lb for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns. c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs c.l., works, frt equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.70 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .20 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide tech., paste, dms., frt alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium dichromate, dms. works. lb. .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb. .2145 .2245

Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP gran fib dms lb. .17½- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate tech., 200-lb. dm f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b works lb 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.23 - —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 68.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .08¼- .15
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, ltq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 - 23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .18¼- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate dms lb 1.60 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol dms. c.l., works. lb. .26¾ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms lb 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.12 - —
Angelica root, bls. lb .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb .21 - —
tanks frt alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline)
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb .97 - —
Anthracene, 80-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l. mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide bgs. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs. l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2c higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l. works lb. .43 - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP bots., 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 60.00 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents—See Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic
Arsenic, cruue (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb .36 - .40
Powd., bbls dms lb .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo 10.35 - —
5 kilo dms. kilo 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
ex whse, N. Y., N. J ton 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb .07 - —

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022

CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09½-	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09½-	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	ton	21 00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton	20 00	- -
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	5.75	- 7.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots	oz.	5.25	5.75

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units.		.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units		70	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs	lb	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	1.00-	1.25
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb	4.50	—
Barbital sodium NF dms	lb	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton	111.50	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	ton	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms., works	lb	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	176.00	—
bgs. t.c.l. works	ton	196 00	—
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech. cryst bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs		8.00	—
Barium chromate bgs frt equald	lb	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald	ton	208 00	—
bgs. t.c.l. t.l.l. frt equald	ton	218 00	—
Barium monohydrate, 99% bgs., c.l frt equald 100 lbs		11 25	—
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		11 75	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)			
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	16	—
bbls. t.c.l. t.l.l. dlvd	lb	17	—
Barium oxide grd., dms. c.l. t.l., frt equald	ton	275 00	—
dms. t.c.l., t.l.l. frt. equald.	ton	285 00	—
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald	lb	20	—
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt alld.	lb	41	—
ctns. t.c.l., same basis	lb	42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
Barium sulfate, X-ray 100-lb dm	lb.	.19½-	—
Barium sulfide dms. c.l., works	ton	100.00	—
dms. t.c.l., works	ton	110 00	—
Barytes southern off-color, bgs. mines	ton	25 00	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton	25 00	—
white water-grd., paper bgs. c.l., St. Louis	ton	55 00	55.25
paper bgs. ex whse., New York	ton	79.85	—
Battery acid cbys c.l. works, E.	100 lbs	2 35	—
cbys., t.c.l., works, E	100 lbs	2 65	10.95
Bauxite bulk mines	ton	7 00	10 00
Bay oil Ne Puerto Rican 50-55% cns	lb.	1.95	2.70
55-60% cns	lb	2.50	3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms	lb	2.35	—
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.53	.55
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.57	—
Central American, bgs	lb.	Nom.	
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.58	Nom.
Refd. USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb ctns	lb	69	71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.68	.70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.59	.61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.58	.60
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Belladonna root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	14 00	—
imp Italian white high gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	95.20	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton	99.00	—
Imp., Italian, white low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse	ton	93.40	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton	97.16	—
Benzal chloride cbys., works	lb	44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.80	1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.47	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.48	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.34	—
Chicago district	gal.	.34	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.34	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.34	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.34	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.34	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Mennequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.34	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks,	gal.	.34	.50
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd., gamma-unit,		.0075-	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit,		.0065-	—
tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit,		.0075-	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit,		.0056-	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd.	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld	lb.	.37	—
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.33	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys. smaller lots, frt., equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb	.22	—
cbys., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.58	.79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.58	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	47½-	.63
Benzyl benzoate, NF, USP, 40-lb. dms	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22½-	.25½
cbys., dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	23½-	25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate cns.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns	lb.	9.25	—
Benzyl propionate bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.50	1.85
Benzylidine acetone bots.	lb	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns.	lb.	56.50	—
Berberine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	56.50	—
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian cns	lb	11.25	13.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots.	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms.	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.42	—
Bismuth oxychloride 25-lb dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.42	—
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms.	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
bgs. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark bls.	lb.	.50	.55

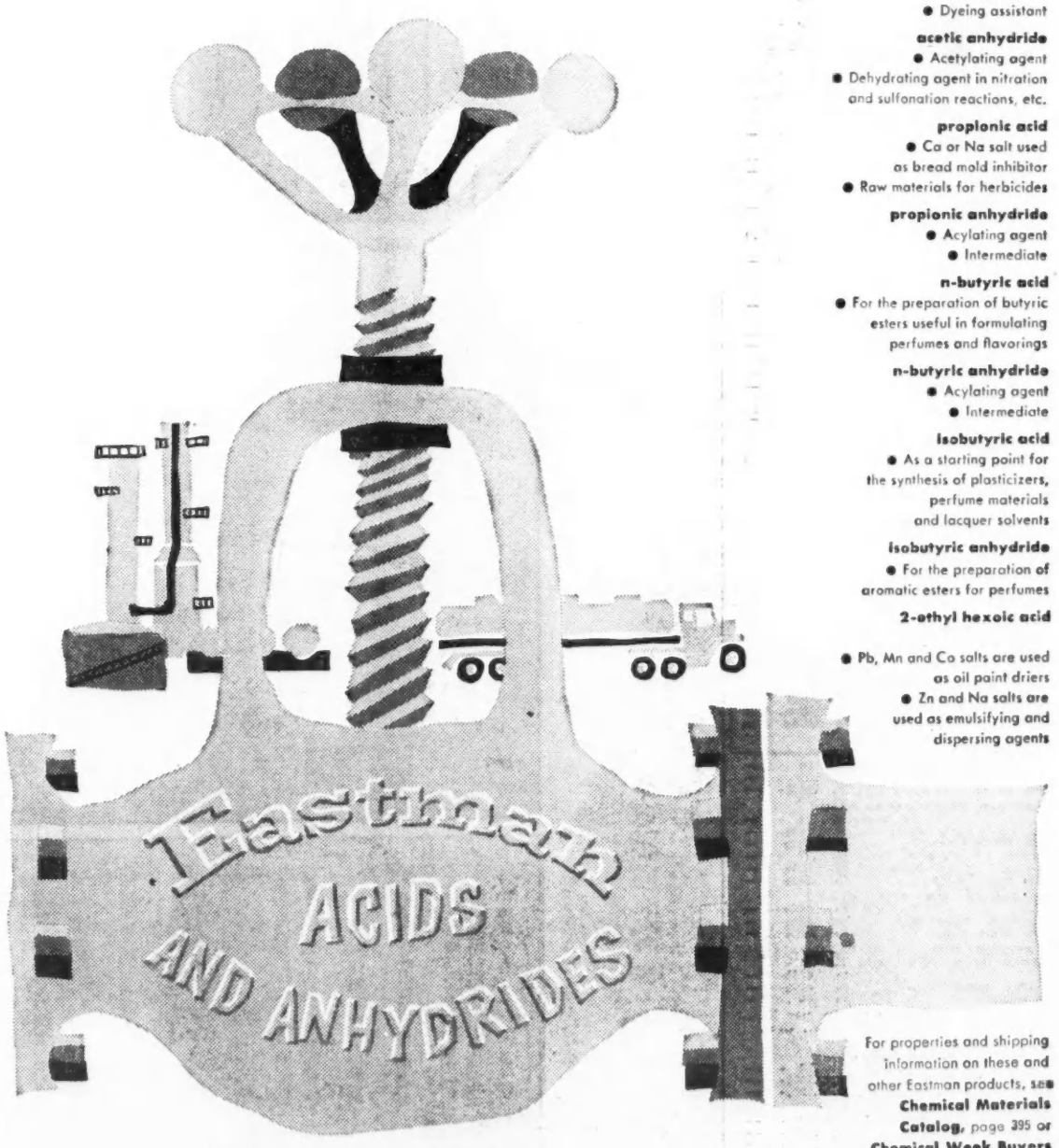
BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works	ton	145 00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton	155 00	—
bgs., t.c.l. New York whse	ton	195 00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York	unit-ton	5.00	—
high-grade, unground 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago	unit-ton	5.00	—
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.90	1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)			
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms	lb	1.90	2.55
Peruvian dms	lb	1.80	2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls	lb	1.75	—
Resinated, bbls	lb	1.50	—
Bone black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	.22¾

Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher



Eastman
Acids and Anhydrides

acetic acid
- Organic synthesis
- Reaction medium and solvent
- Dyeing assistant

acetic anhydride
- Acetylating agent
- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

propionic acid
- Ca or Na salt used as bread mold inhibitor
- Raw materials for herbicides

propionic anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

n-butyric acid
- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings

n-butyric anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

isobutyric acid
- As a starting point for the synthesis of plasticizers, perfume materials and lacquer solvents

isobutyric anhydride
- For the preparation of aromatic esters for perfumes

2-ethyl hexoic acid
- Pb, Mn and Co salts are used as oil paint driers
- Zn and Na salts are used as emulsifying and dispersing agents

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 395 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide**, page 97.

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Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs 6.57 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .24 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs.20.87 -22.87
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.13.05 - —
gran., 99.9% bgs. c.l. works. ton.112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton.174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs.9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs.10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls. works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb 1.53 - —
Bromine purif. cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.75 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.75 - 1.90
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .80 - .85

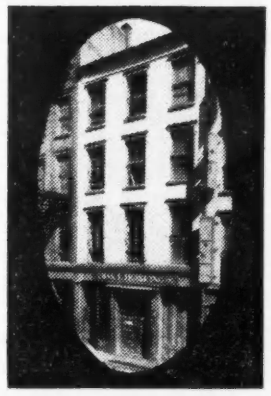
BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, retd cyls., c.l., rety lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. rety lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt alld E. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½- —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks same basis lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride dms. c.l. works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether dms. c.l. works lb .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .36 - —
tanks works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms l.c.l. same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate dms. works lb. .37¼- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55¼- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
Butylated hydroxyanisole, dms., dlvd lb. 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 22 —
dms., l.c.l., dvid. lb 23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

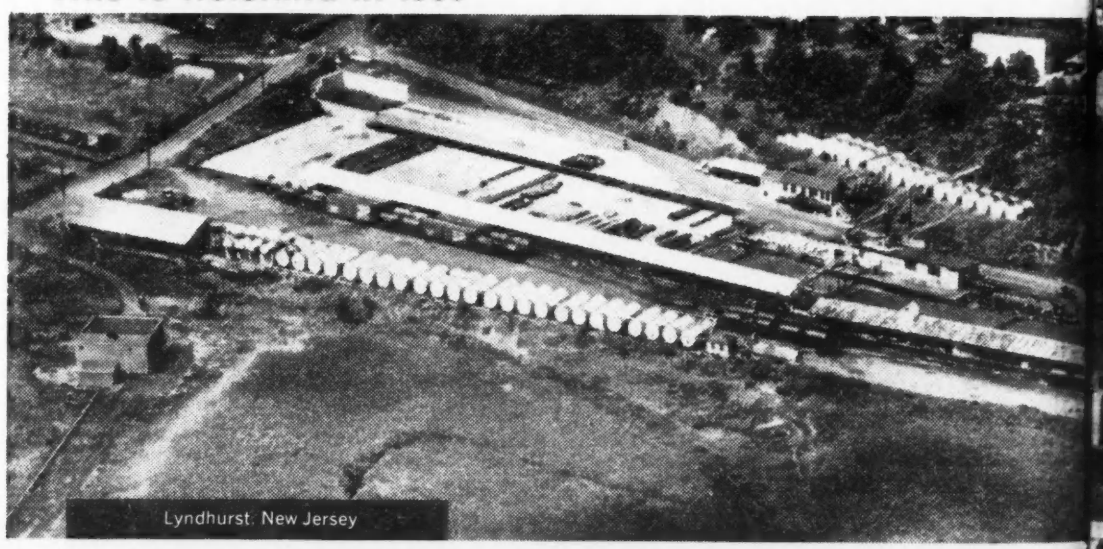
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls, same basis lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow all shades, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.83 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Red, maroon shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.52 - —
Red, light shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.18 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, cms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 —
chalk, whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00



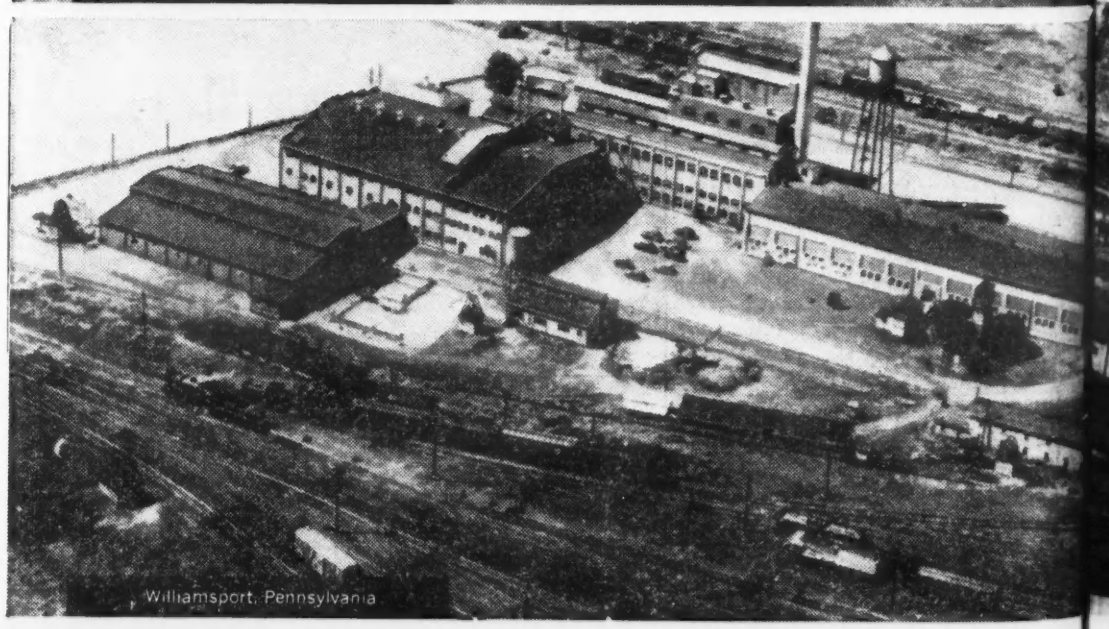
THIS WAS HUISKING IN 1910...

50th Anniversary Report:

THIS IS HUISKING IN 1960



Lyndhurst, New Jersey



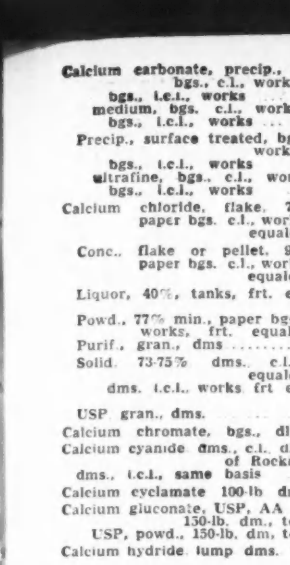
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

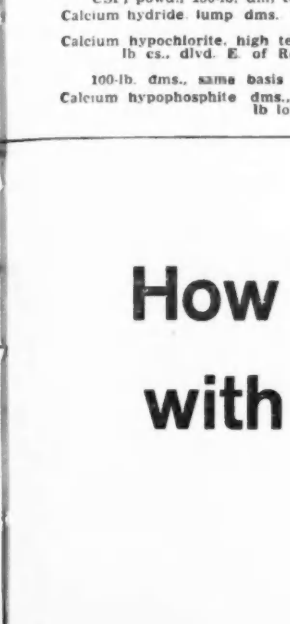
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton	30.00	-35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	45.00	-50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works	ton	38.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	48.00	—
Precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	40.00	-42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	55.00	-57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton	117.50	167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	137.50	187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald	ton	31.00	—
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs. c.l., works frt. equald	ton	37.80	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton	12.50	—
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton	37.00	—
Purif., gran., dms	lb.	.27	—
Solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton	29.50	—
dms. l.c.l., works frt equald	ton	36.00	-73.00
USP gran., dms.	lb	.32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms	lb	1.95	—
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 150-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.73½	—
USP, powd., 150-lb. dm, ton	lb.	.66½	—
Calcium hydride lump dms. works.	lb	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	22.95	-25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	-34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.58	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.38	- .40
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	- .43
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works	lb.	3.25	—
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more	kilo.	35.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms	lb.	1.24	- 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.		8.25	—
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton	86.00	—
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works	ton	80.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton	96.00	—
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton	97.65	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton	107.65	—
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices			
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs.		7.45	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.95	—
Tribasic NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs.		10.00	—
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y.	lb.	.39	—
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.36¼	—
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)			
Calomel NF X powd. 100-lb dms.	lb	5.42	—
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb	3.63	3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots,	lb.	.60	- .65
tablets, 1-oz. es	lb.	.85	- .90
USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.59	—
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
bbls. smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.85	—
ctns 500-lb lots	lb	.86	—
ctns smaller lots	lb	.87	—
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy dms.	lb.	.35	- .55
White, dms.	lb	.26	.50
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb.	6.50	7.00
Rectified, cns.	lb.	7.25	-10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.66	- .68
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.73	- .74
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb	1.25	—
powd., bxs.	lb	1.75	—
Russian, bgs.	lb	2.25	—
powd., bxs.	lb	2.75	—
Caprie acid, dms	lb	35½	.38
tanks	lb.	.33	- .34½
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb	.19	—
dms., t.l.t. same basis	lb	.19½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb	.16½	—
Sec 92-99% dms., c.l.	lb	.22	—
dms., t.l.t	lb	.23	—
tanks	lb	19½	—
Caprylic acid, dms	lb.	.35½	.38
tanks	lb.	.33	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red)			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin NF, from dom pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	—
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Caraway oil, NF, dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs	lb.	.16	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.12	—
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb	1.05	—
Carbon black channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb	.07¼	—
bgs. c.l., works	lb	.07¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
Carbon black furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l. works	lb	.06¼	—
ctns l.c.l. whse	lb.	.13½	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼	—
bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.07¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.14½	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb	.06¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.13	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works.	lb	.05¾	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12½	—
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb	.72	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	79	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.22	—
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd Metropolitan areas, E.	ton	60.00	-115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E	ton	55.00	—
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works	ton	85.00	—
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points	lb	.071	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.086	.091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis	lb.	.131	—
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.161	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0545	—
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
dms., l.c.l. t.l.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	.111¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
dms smaller lots, works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots.	lb.	39.00	-42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A"	lb	2.95	—
Bleached "B"	lb	2.95	—
Decorticated Alleppey cs	lb	2.85	—
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	2.85	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.15	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb	16.80	—
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd	lb	16.90	-17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.70	Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.80	- .81
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.90	- .92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots	lb.	.72	- .74
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.83	- .84
North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots	lb.	.73	- .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., lots	lb.	.83	- .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.12	- 1.14
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.13	- 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.			
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd.	gram.	.20½	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12	—
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd	million units.	.114	—
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns	kilo.	57.60	—
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram cns	kilo.	72.00	—
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns.	kilo.	240.00	—
Carvol, bots.	lb	5.00	5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.34	- .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip. 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.56	—
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports	lb.	.19¾	- .20¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22	—
dms ton lots same basis	lb	.23	—
dms., dlh lots, same basis	lb	.23	—
Cassella acid dms. frt alld., 100% basis	lb	1.44	1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls	lb	.30	—
"B," bls	lb	.29	—
"C," bls	lb	.28	—
Korintje "A" bls.	lb	.29	—
"B," bls.	lb.	.28½	—
"C," bls.	lb.	.27½	—
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).			

How Huisking has kept pace with your need for industrial and fine chemicals

The Huisking story began on January 1, 1910, when Charles L. Huisking opened a drug and chemical brokerage and commission office in New York. After the 1st World War, the firm soon expanded to meet new needs, and became a major factor in the import and export of drugs and special chemicals. Manufacturing operations, on a modest scale, were started in the late 1930's, and when World War II came to a close, plans were drafted to intensify this phase of the Huisking activities. In 1956 the plant was moved to Lyndhurst, New Jersey, and its Clintbrook Chemical Company division was formed. Two years later the Glyco Chemicals division with its plant at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, greatly enlarged Huisking's manufacturing facilities and scope of operation.

Today, Huisking remains a principal factor in import, export, and distribution of pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals. Its manufacturing divisions are steadily increasing operations. Glyco Chemicals division manufactures chemicals for the needs of the food, cosmetic, plastics, paper, electronics, metals, paint and textile industries, expanding its product lists constantly. Peder Devold Oil Company division is a primary source of Cod Liver Oil, Feeding Oils and other Vitamin Oils. Clintbrook Chemical Company division produces Pharmaceutical Chemicals.





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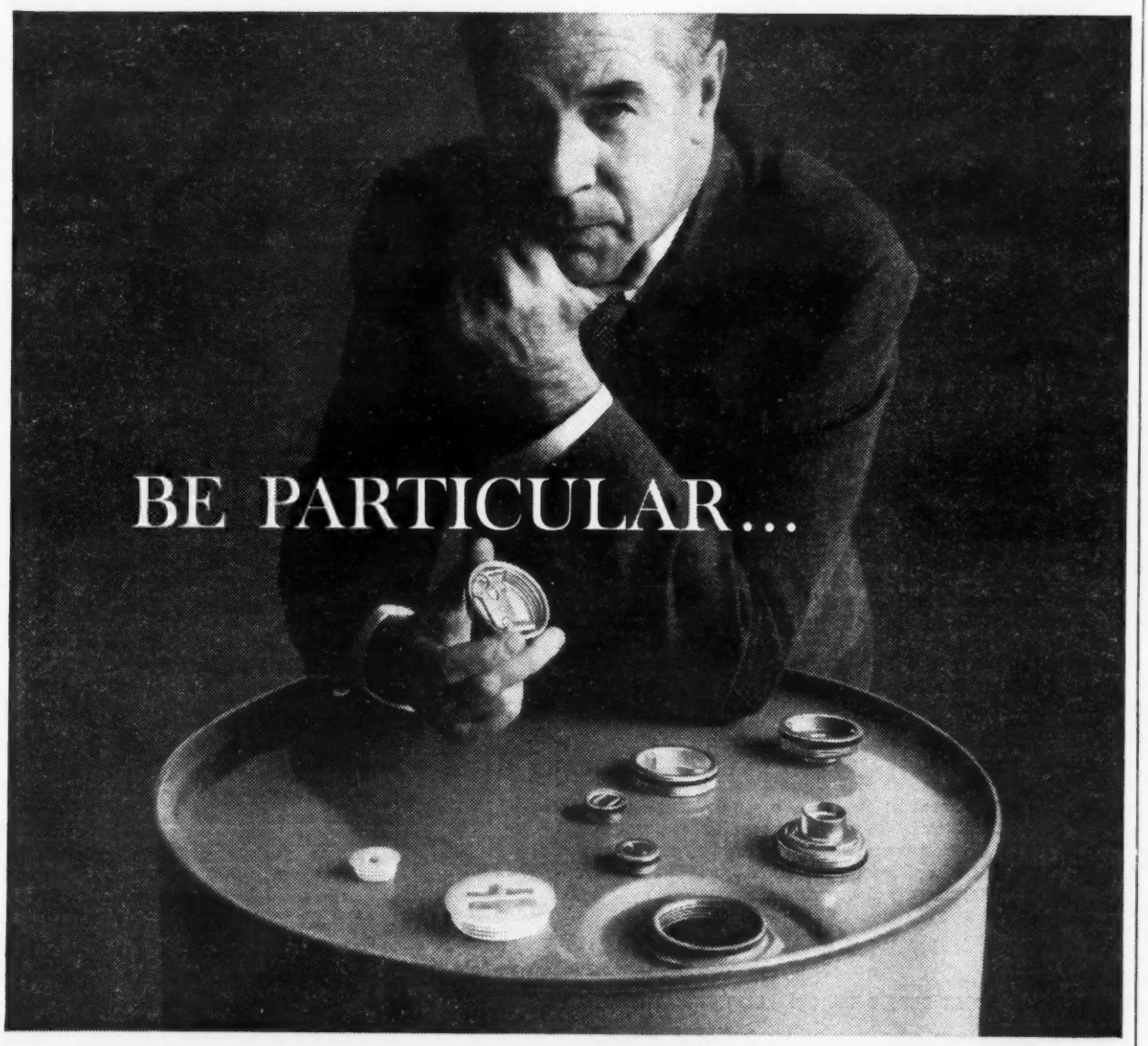
Castor Oil—Cinchona Bark

Castor oil dom. blown dms. c.l.	lb	.2550-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	2650-	—
dehydrated bodied, dms. c.l.	lb	.2700-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	2850-	—
tanks	lb	.2500-	—
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb	2500-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	2660-	—
tanks	lb	.2360-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.2450-	—
bgs., ton lots	lb	2850-	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd	lb	.3050-	—
No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb	2150-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	2250-	—
tanks	lb	1950-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2125-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	2225-	—
tanks	lb	1925-	—
refd., deod., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	2450-	—
tanks	lb	2150-	—
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks	lb.	.17⅝-	.17¾
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb	15	.15¼
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19	.19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb	44¼	46¼
Split dms	lb	37¼	.38¼
Castor pomace bgs. c.l. works	ton	35.00	—
Castoreum, nat. cns.	lb	5.25	—
Syn. cns.	lb	9.00	—

Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2.17½-	—
Resub., dms., works	lb	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	Nom.	
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).			
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns. dms.	lb.	2.50	3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.62	.70
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. E	lb.	.35	.45
Cellulose acetate butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
38% butyryl content half-second, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content bgs. dlvd., E	lb.	.585	.595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)			
Cellulose gum, pure high vis. bgs., 23,000 lb lots or more works, frt alld	lb	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
Cerium chloride (see Rare Earth Chloride).			

Cerium chloride 46% dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40	—
77% CeO, fib. dms 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more dlvd	lb	1.85	1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.15	—
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	—
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48½-	—
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls.	lb.	1.25	—
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots	lb.	350.00	—
Charcoal, activated, NF fib dms., c.l., works	lb	.25	.32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	.32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.27	.50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).			
Charcoal hardwood lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton	78.00	80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	106.00	—
25-lb. paper bgs. c.l., f.o.b plant	ton	87.00	—
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis	ton	84.00	—

Chenopodium oil, NF, cns.	lb.	4.15	8.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	3.21	—
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).			
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	—
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.00	—
jars, 500-lb. lots	lb	1.03	—
jars, 100-lb lots or less	lb.	1.05	—
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
dms. t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.66	—
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms. t.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb.	70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld	lb.	.16¼	—
dms t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
dms t.c.l. 10 dms or more same basis	lb.	.19½	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
ctns., t.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works,	lb.	.70	—
ctns., t.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.11	—
cyls., t.c.l. Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½	.13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs		3.15	—
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs		4.05	—
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs		4.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs		5.25	5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25	7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99% purif., c.l	lb.	.23½-	.25½
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	24½	—
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald	lb	19	—
dms. t.c.l. frt equald	lb	20	—
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene tech., liq. dms. frt alld	lb	1.03	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt alld	lb.	.66	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb	75	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	77	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	73	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.52	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	—
tanks, same basis	lb	50	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt alld.	lb.	77	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb	1.05	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb	1.20	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms. t.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.95	—
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works	lb	1.10	—
fib. dms., smaller lots works	lb	1.25	—
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works	lb	2.25	—
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb	2.30	—
Chloroform, tech., dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.17	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd.	lb	.25	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
Powd dlvd & 100% basis	lb.	.86½	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd dlvd. E	lb.	.86	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt alld	lb.	.99	—
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt alld	lb.	.17	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin, comi. cyls., 100 lbs., frt. alld	lb	1.07	—
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis	lb	1.08	—
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis	lb	1.14	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465-	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415-	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c. per lb higher			
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb	.38	—
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	3.00
Choline chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	3.00
Chrome green, CP dark, tight medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.43	—
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Reduced color 25%	lb.	.20	—
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies			
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35	—
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35	—
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies			
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	.31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.10	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.53
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	44½-	—
bgs. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	45¼-	—
Chromium trioxide, NF bots	lb.	1.15	—
Cinchona bark NF red, broken, bgs	lb.	.25	—
NF, yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40



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Be particular! You *can be* when you specify Tri-Sure. There's a Tri-Sure® Closure made *particularly* to give your product the protection it needs. The choice is yours! Tri-Sure offers plugs in three different sizes in a wide range of materials or combination plugs of zinc or polyethylene. You can specify steel, zinc, polyethylene, stainless steel or aluminum and choose your finish—zinc-plated, tin-plated, chromated, phosphatized or "TRI-SURE®/COATED" to meet your coating specifications for lined containers. Remember, whichever Tri-Sure Plug you select, it assures sealed-in-security...sealed-out-impurity. For the plug gasket in every Tri-Sure Closure is contained between the plug and the flange curl, providing an impenetrable barrier against seepage, leakage and contamination.

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AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC.
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CANADA • AUSTRALIA • MEXICO • BRAZIL

Cinnamic acid refd bots	lb	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots	lb.	1.75	2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	.92	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.62	—
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs	lb.	.78	—
Cinnamon bark oil bots	lb.	38.00	70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb	8.50	13.50
Citral, CP, bots	lb.	3.50	4.00
Extra, bots	lb.	3.95	5.55
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½	.30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½	.31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb	.29	.29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb higher			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms	lb.	.90	1.05
Java-type, dms	lb.	.80	1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb	1.60	2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	2.30	3.70
Civet, artif, bots	lb.	13.75	15.00
Nat., bots	oz.	8.50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50	21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn	ton	8.00	11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated bgs, c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00	45.75
lump, bulk, Atl port	net-ton.	29.50	35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia bgs. c.l. works.	ton.	10.00	12.00
Georgia bgs. l.c.l. works.	ton.	15.50	—
China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs. c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	14.50
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse	ton.	35.00	36.00
China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.i., ex dock. Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long-ton.	20.00	35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net-ton.	50.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse	net-ton.	60.00	70.00
Cleaners Naphtha petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.145	—
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.205	—
Group 3	gal.	.154	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.17	—
Cleve's acid tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
1.6, tech, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	2.20	—
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.40½	—
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.42½	—
Clove bud oil, USP, dms	lb.	2.70	3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.35	1.80
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	—
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½	—
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	—
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½	—
CMC, purif, high vis. (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs. smaller lots same basis.	lb.	.59	—
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works	gal.	.17	—
Refd., resale, indust, dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.39	—
tanks works	gal.	.20½	—
Coaltar pitch aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	—
Carbon and indust., bulk, works.	ton	44.00	—
Core, bulk, works	ton.	40.50	—
Fiber bulk, works	ton.	48.00	—
Roofing, 140-155°F, Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works	ton.	41.00	—
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.04	—
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	4.90	—
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.99	—
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	2.05	—
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.71½	—
Liq., 6% Co. dms.	lb.	.57½	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier	lb.	1.75	—
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.48¾	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80	—
Cobalt oxide black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R	lb.	1.33	—
70-71% Co. kgs. same basis.	lb.	1.29	—
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.			
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd	lb	1.35	—
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29½	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.64	—
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.09	—
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	44	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	—
Cocillana bark, bls	lb.	.18	.20
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York.	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.18¼	—
Refd., deodorized, drms	lb.	.25	.26
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.30½	.33
tanks	lb.	.28	—
Double dist. (stripped), dms.	lb.	.31½	.34
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.08¼	.08⅜
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40	1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.20	.25
Blue, bls	lb.	.20	.25
Colchicine, USP, bots	oz.	29.00	—
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.35	.45
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	1.00	1.25
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	—
USP, flexible, dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.75	—
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.55	—
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35	2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3635	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3785	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.45½	.48
Cryst., dihydrate dms. works,	lb.	.31	.31½
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.39¼	.39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4135	.4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	.65
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lo.	.52¼	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.33	.36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾	.32¾
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.49¼	—
Copper oxide, red 97%, USN Type Red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50½	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.48½	—
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb	4.25	—
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885	—
CP, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	13.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.25	15.75
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	24.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	24.75	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	29.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	31.10	—
Copper undecylenate, dms	lb	2.75	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f	ton.	250.00	—
Pac., ports, c.i.f	ton.	245.00	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots	lb.	9.00	10.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¾	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05¼	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1848	.1875
tanks	lb.	.1648	—
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb	14¼	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs	7.20	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs	7.45	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs	7.31	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs	7.46	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)			
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more	gram.	1.15	1.20
Costus oil, bots.	oz	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	62.00	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.09½	.09¾
tanks, Valley	lb.	.09¾	—
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.09¼	.09¾
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.09½	—
Foots, (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.14¾	.14⅞
tanks	lb.	.12¾	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb	14¼	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.30	—
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.90	1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			

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SODIUM HYDROSULFITE T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

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COPPER SULFATE Industrial Crystals and all commercial grades.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE 35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

COPPER CARBONATE 55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

CUPRIC CHLORIDE 37% Copper as metallic. Available in polyethylene lined drums or bags.

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ZINC OXIDE Secondary.

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MANGANOUS OXIDE Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds; fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

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TENNESSEE CORPORATION

615-629 GRANT BUILDING, ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Creosote Carbonate—dl-Desoxyephedrine

Creosote carbonate, NF, bots chys., lb 3.05 - 3.20
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys, dms, same basis lb 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb .0561- —
dms incl., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
2,97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. ... lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same bassi.....gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald.....gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more..gal. 1.03¼- —
less than 50 dms., same basis..gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis..... gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works..lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. .....lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. .....lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - —
tanks works .....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, franian, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. .....lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. ..... lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran, bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract. ton.57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .55 - —
98%, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .62¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .66½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .40 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. 49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. ..... lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech, bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A E, cs lb No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. .... lb .14¼ .16½
nubs and chips, bgs. .... lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold bgs ..... lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs ..... lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. .... lb .13 - .14½
Dammar gum, East India, Batu, pale, chips, bgs .... lb 14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. ..... lb. .30 - .33
Singapore No. 1, bgs ..... lb .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs..... lb .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb .25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots..... lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls..... lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.53.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton.66.25 -71.80
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ton.74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls..... lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .74½- .80⅛
tanks, dlvd., same basis .. gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .74½- .80⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride. dms lb 6.50 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

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10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
indust. grade 6-16 mesh., dms., canary light paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾ -
Diacetyl, flavor grade bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Diallylamine dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .98½ -
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
o Dianisidine dry, tech. fib dms. lb 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb .91 - —
Dibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots. lb .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. 65 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l. dms., dlvd. lb .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Dibutyl sebacate dms., c.l. works. lb. .67½ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs or more same basis, lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. frt. alld. lb. .46½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms. c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots, 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.20 - —
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .15½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —

Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram .04 - .041
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram .04 - .041
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5 dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½ - .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —

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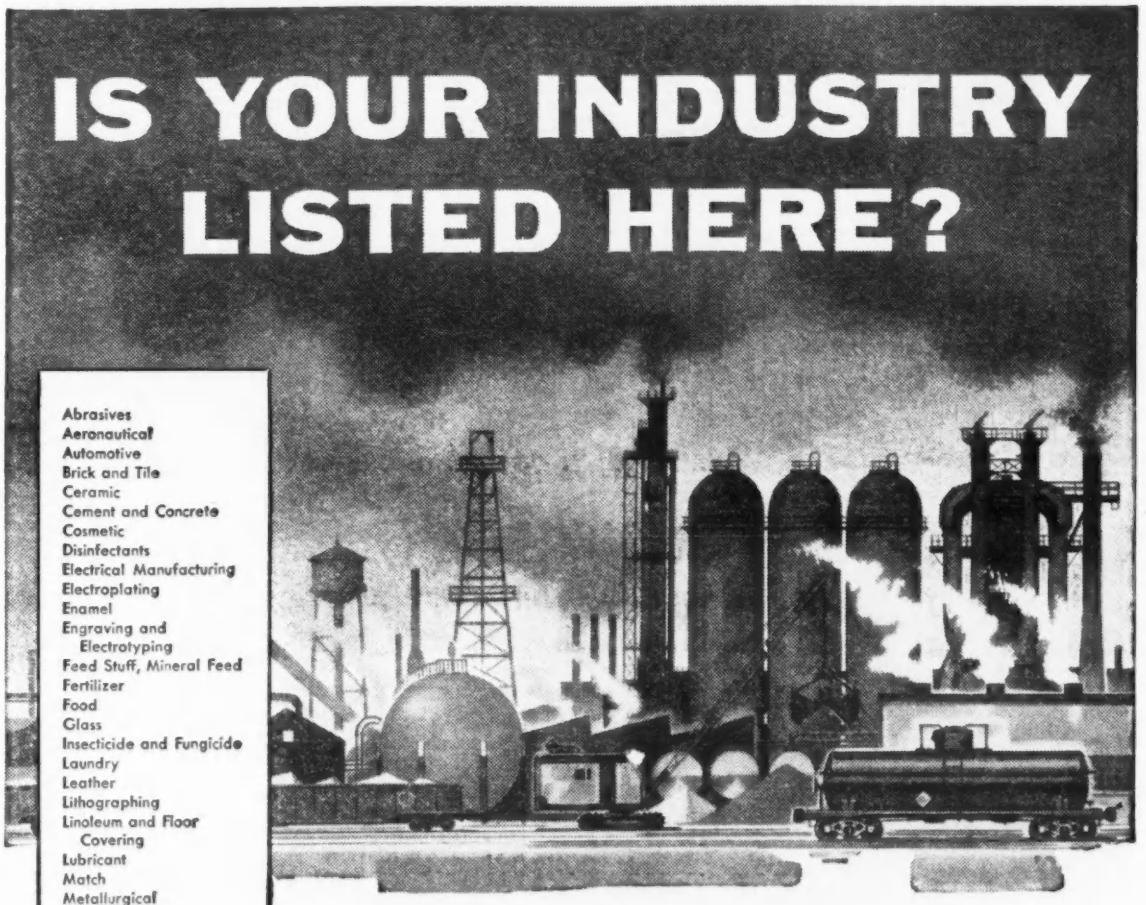

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Lubricant
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Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Hastings-On-Hudson, N.Y. • Houston • Los Angeles
Detroit • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh

Di-Isopropanolamine—Dyes

Di-isopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.15 -	—
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55 gal. dms., f.o.b. Newark, N.J.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20 -	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained ammes	lb.	.68½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66 -	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dimethyl sebacate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28 -	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ref. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
ref. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.28 -	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.28 -	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
N-N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	.34
tanks, works	lb.	.30 -	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. frt alld	lb.	.75 -	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56 -	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.17 -	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.41 -	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms.	lb.	.11 -	—
Refd., 63°C., dms.	lb.	.23 -	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼-	—
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.59¼-	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works	lb.	.30 -	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28 -	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.41 -	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59 -	—
dms. l.c.l. works	gal.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79 -	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42 -	—
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72 -	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd New York	gal.	.91 -	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works	lb.	.75 -	—
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16 -	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.55 -	.70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine, vgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.49 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50 -	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms.	lb.	5.00 -	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
Dipropylene glycol metnyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45 -	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.69 -	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.70 -	—
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55 -	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05 -	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald	lb.	.134 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.144 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.114 -	—
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.			
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb	3.80	4.25
Red, D&C, No 17	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb	23.60	-24.00
No. 19	lb	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.90	4.35
No. 22	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb	24.15	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No 7	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—			
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red., Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.			
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70 -	—
13390 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30 -	—
14025 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18 -	—
14030 Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.52 -	—
14645 Chrome black T	lb.	.73 -	—
14720 Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47 -	—
15510 Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.79 -	—
15575 Orange RR	lb.	.94 -	—
15620 Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53 -	—
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07 -	—
16150 Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16 -	—
16230 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39 -	—
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20 -	—
17590 Brown PG	lb.	3.00 -	—
18050 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05 -	—
18055 Fuchsine 6B	lb	1.55 -	—
18965 Fast Yellow 2G	lb	2.32 -	—
19140 Yellow XX	lb	2.30 -	—
19555 Yellow NN, conc.	lb	3.67 -	—
20170 Brown Y	lb	1.27 -	—
20470 Blue black, extra, cone	lb	1.37 -	—
21010 Brown, RX, conc.	lb	1.35 -	—
22240 Scarlet B	lb	2.60 -	—
22310 Red FC	lb	1.45 -	—
22311 Brown MCW	lb	1.40 -	—
22590 Diazo black BHD	lb	.93 -	—
22610 Blue 2B extra conc.	lb	1.53 -	—
23500 Red, 4BX conc	lb.	1.80 -	—
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb	1.95 -	—
24895 Brilliant yellow conc.	lb	3.11 -	—
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.70 -	—
26695 Black F, conc.	lb	2.19 -	—
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb	1.91 -	—
27075 Neutral black 2B conc	lb.	2.75 -	—
27720 Gray L	lb	2.08 -	—
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12 -	—
30015 Diazo black VJ conc.	lb	2.48 -	—
30235 Black EB, 200%	lb	1.33 -	—
30245 Yellow brown K extra	lb	1.26 -	—
30295 Green BY, conc.	lb	1.02 -	—
35660 Brown B	lb	2.89 -	—
37565 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76 -	—
40000 Yellow 2G	lb	1.31 -	—
41000 Yellow OX	lb	2.45 -	—
42000 Green V, crystals	lb	2.73 -	—
42040 Brilliant green G crystals	lb	3.62 -	—
42090 Blue EG	lb	1.85 -	—
42100 Milling green 6B conc.	lb	4.78 -	—
42640 Violet 4BXN	lb	2.25 -	—
42820 Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44 -	—
44045 Blue B, extra conc.	lb	3.61 -	—
45170 Red BX	lb	4.76 -	—
50415 Nigrosine SSJ	lb	1.03 -	—
52015 Blue GXX	lb	2.22 -	—
53185 Black, GXCF conc.	lb.	.38 -	—
58005 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31 -	—
59700 Golden orange GFD single paste	lb.	2.70 -	—
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90 -	—
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28 -	—
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.50 -	—
61570 Alizarin green CG extra	lb	3.53 -	—
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG	lb	3.78 -	—
63615 Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.02 -	—
69825 Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.82 -	—
70600 Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03 -	—

ANNOUNCING

A NEW SOURCE FOR

ANHYDROUS ETHYL ALCOHOL

NOW AVAILABLE IN

SPECIALLY DENATURED FORMULAS

AND

JAYSOL® PROPRIETARY SOLVENTS

TENTATIVE SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE UNDENATURED PRODUCT

Purity, Vol. o/o	99.9 Min.
Color, Pt-Co	15 Max.
Sp. Gr. 60/60° F.	0.794 Max.
Acidity, as Acetic, Wt. o/o	0.002 Max.
NVM, Wt. o/o	0.003 Max.
Appearance	Clear and Free of Suspended Matter

For more information on Enjay Anhydrous Ethyl Alcohol, contact the Enjay Office nearest you.

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ENJAY

PETROCHEMICALS

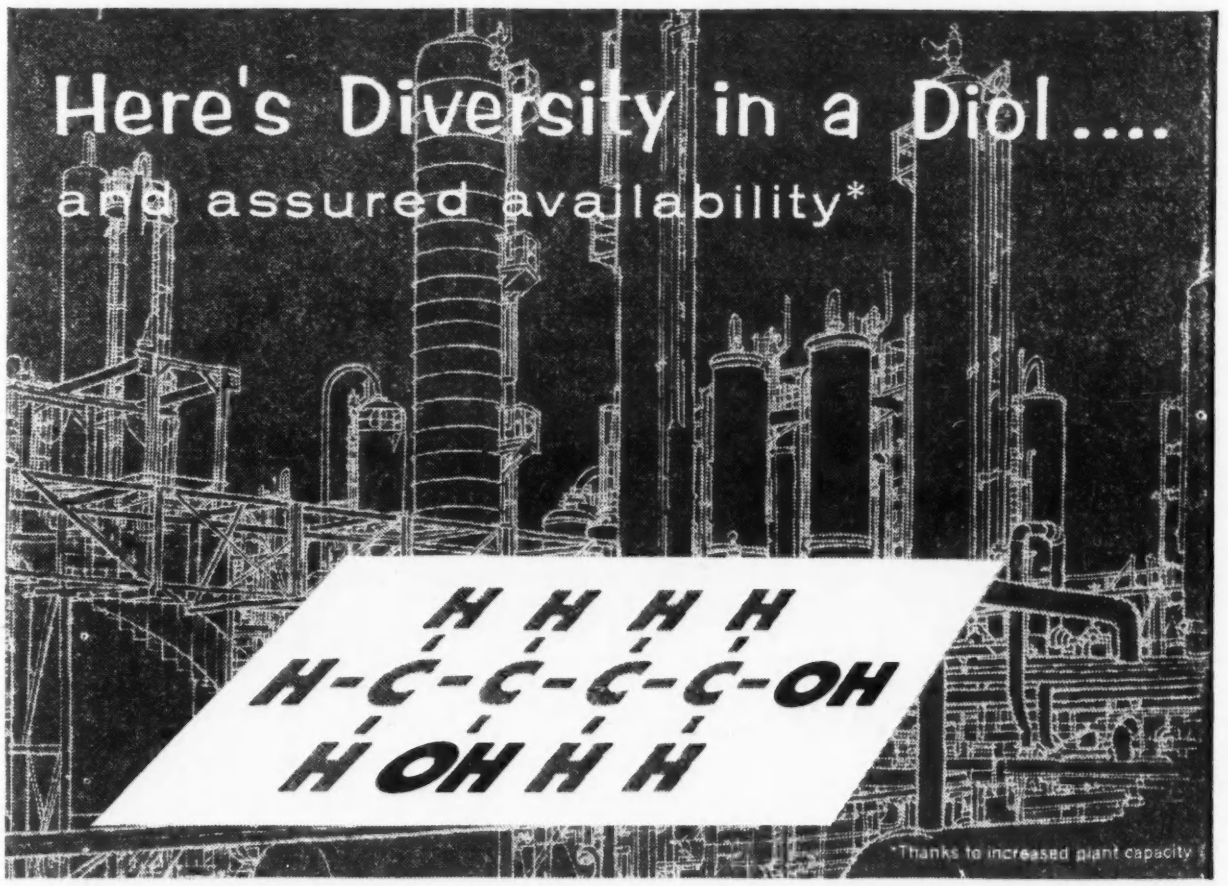
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100 lb. drums dlvd. No.			
12140 Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
12055 Oil orange 7078 V	lb	5.87	—
26120 Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
42535B Methyl violet base	lb	1.83	—
44045B Victoria blue base	lb	4.06	—
50415B Oil black 8003	lb	.80	—
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base,	lb	6.13	—
Spirit black RB	lb	3.89	—
Spirit brown GN	lb	5.30	—
Spirit orange R conc.	lb	5.87	—
Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	—
Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb	4.62	—
12055 Spirit orange 7078 V	lb	1.25	—
Spirit blue THN	lb	5.09	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	—
Elm bark grinding, bls.	lb	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50	.55
Select bundles	lb	75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz	48.40	—
Endrin tech, dms, t.l. dlvd	lb	3.25	—
Enzm bark grinding, bls. works	lb	1.85	—
Ephedrine syn., USP anhyd., bots 100-oz lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots 100 oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride NF, dms.,	oz.	.60	.65
Ephedrine sulfate USP cryst. dms.,	oz.	.60	.80
USP, powd., dms.	oz.	.60	.80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
l-Epinephrine base syn USP bots. 100 gram lots gram		.58	—
Erigeron oil ens	lb	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.00	1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	44.00	—
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz	36.00	—
Ester gum, gum rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E States Minneapolis N. C., Ohio St Louis St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.13½	—
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment 85-88%, dms c.l. dlvd	lb	.15	—
dms, l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms c.l. dlvd	lb	.16¼	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.12¼	—
99% dms c.l. dlvd	lb	.15½	—
dms, l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.13	—
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms, l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms, l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.12¼	—
99% dms c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.58½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	20.62	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal.	20.68	-20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.72	.79
tanks, same basis	gal	.52	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid dms dlvd E of Rockies	gal	21.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.80	-21.86
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)			
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).			
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.75	1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 93%, dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld E.	lb.	.41	—
Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l. works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works	lb.	.85	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more frt. allid E	lb.	.73	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. allid E	lb.	.75	—
Ethyl cellulose vis 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt allid E	lb.	.68	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. allid E.	lb.	.70	—
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works,	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, ens.	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether absolute ACS dms Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb cns.	lb	1.09	—
¼-lb cns.	lb	1.21	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.11	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., t.l.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	34½	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c higher W. of Rockies.			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. allid E	lb.	.42½	—
dms., t.l.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21¼	—
Ethyl iodide, chys., works	lb	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.52	—
dms, t.l.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz	11.83	—
Ethyl oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.05	1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	44½	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.46	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms, works	lb	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks frt. allid	lb.	.83	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls	lb.	.83	—
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. allid.	lb.	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid.	lb	.58	—
tanks frt allid	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	—
dms., t.c.l. frt equald.	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb	.23½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.19½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks dlvd., E.	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb	.40	—
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib dms., 500-lb lots and over	lb.	6.75	—
Eucalyptol, USP, ens., dms	lb.	.85	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified 70-75%, dms	lb.	.47	.55
NF, rectified 80-85%, dms	lb.	.53	.61
Eugenol, tech., dms.	lb	1.45	—
USP, dms.	lb.	2.10	2.30
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	.13

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms, works	lb	2.30	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, ens.	lb.	2.25	2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine bgs.	lb.	.14	—
French light bgs	lb	.20	—
Indian, light, bgs.	lb.	.17	—
Rumanian bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs	lb.	.16½	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan bgs	lb.	.07½	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		7.50	—
dms t.c.l., works 100 lbs		8.50	—
Indust., cryst., bms., c.l., works 100 lbs		5.25	6.75
bbls. t.c.l., works 100 lbs		5.75	7.25
42°Be., photo grade, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	8.25
sewage grade, tanks frt equald 100% basis 100 lbs		4.00	—
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.08½	—



CELANESE 1,3-BUTYLENE GLYCOL

can help you make better polyesters, polyurethanes, surfactants, humectants, plasticizers, coupling agents

1,3-Butylene Glycol is a low-cost, 4-carbon glycol with unusual stability. Its combination of two non-adjacent hydroxyl groups prevents dehydration or ring closure. It is highly hygroscopic, non-toxic and soluble in water and most organic solvents.

1,3-Butylene Glycol's longer chain length and steric configuration open new possibilities for producers of textile lubricants, printing inks, dyes, cosmetics, toilet goods, elastomers, plasticizers and alkyd, polyurethane and polyester resins.

It is of particular interest in the preparation of phthalic, maleic and fumaric alkyd resins and polyesters for plasticizers, coating materials, laminates, and potting compounds.

1,3-Butylene Glycol is available from Celanese in tank cars, compartmented cars and drums. Find out how this versatile glycol can improve your product . . . save you money in production costs. Write us for further information. Celanese ®

SIX BASIC USES

POLYESTERS—Polyesters prepared with 1,3-Butylene Glycol are non-crystalline in structure due to the glycol's steric structure.

POLYURETHANES—Saturated polyesters can be prepared from 1,3-Butylene Glycol with various polyfunctional acids and alcohols.

SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS—Esterified with fatty acids or etherified with alkylated phenol, 1,3-Butylene Glycol produces non-ionic detergents with good emulsion breaking properties and improved compatibility with non-polar compounds.

POLYMERIC PLASTICIZERS—Plasticizers with improved dielectric properties are obtained from 1,3-Butylene Glycol.

HUMECTANTS—Low volatility, low toxicity and good hygroscopicity properties make this glycol desirable as a humectant for tobacco, cosmetics and paper.

COUPLING AGENTS—Mutual solubility with water and various organic materials make 1,3-Butylene Glycol a useful blending and coupling agent for various pastes, dyes, textile lubricants, greases and toilet goods.

Celanese CHEMICALS

Celanese Chemical Company, a Division of Celanese Corporation of America, Dept. 656-A, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Canadian Affiliate: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16.

Ferric Citrate—Grease

Ferric citrate gran. dms.	lb	86	—
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms	lb	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt alld	lb.	26¼	—
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm. f.o.b works	£ lb.	89	—
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate NF soluble gran pearls, cs	lb.	72	.75
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, dms	lb.	.72	—
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	35½	—
Ferric stearate dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb	.39	—
dms. l.c.l., frt alld.	lb	40	.44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works	ton	35.25	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.68
Green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate fine gran., dms	lb.	27½	29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms	lb.	32½	54½
Ferric-sodium oxalate fine gran., dms	lb.	27½	29½
Ferrous gluconate USP 200-lb. dm., frt. equald	lb.	56	—

Ferrous sulfate gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area, 100 lbs		3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb	09½	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal	32.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.40	4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns	lb.	1.75	2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1300-	.1350
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1530-	.1580
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1150-	.1200
tanks	lb.	.10	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.16	—
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.17½	—
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.18	—
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs. Atlantic coast	ton.	110.00	—
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	106.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid USP, bots. fib dms., kilo lots or more gram.		.30	.44
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more	kilo.	30.00	44.60
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol) USP, dms, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0670-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0405-	—

Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0685-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0430-	—
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0375-	—
Formic acid 85% chys. c.l., works.	lb.	.1570-	—
chys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620-	.1720
90%, chys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625-	—
chys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675-	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Fuller's earth, ngs., c.l., ill. mines,	ton	19.00	—
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines.	ton.	17.50	—
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh bgs. c.l., same basis.	ton	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs. c.l., ship't point	ton	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l. works	lb	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.14	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb	.12	—
tanks, dlvd W	lb	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.175	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.20½	—
c.l., t.l., dms., Memphis	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., Memphis	lb.	.20	—

Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—

G

G salt bbls. frt alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid NF VII bbls. 1,000 lb lots	lb	2.00	—
bbls. smaller lots	lb	2.02	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls. smaller lots	lb	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.75	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)			
Garlic oil, dom. bots.	oz	4.75	6.05
Imp. bots	oz	4.50	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.64	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.74	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Gentian root bls.	lb	24	—
Grd., bbls, bxs	lb	30	—
Powd. bbls, bxs	lb	30	—
Geraniol extra cns. dms	lb	2.00	3.65
Soap grade, dms	lb	1.05	1.30
Standard cns. dms	lb	2.60	3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	19.00	—
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	18.00	—
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)			
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb	1.90	2.70
Ginger oil, dist. bots	lb	10.50	14.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots	lb.	4.25	5.00
NF from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	7.75	—
Ginger root Cochin bgs	lb	16	—
Jamaican No 3, bgs	lb	32	—
Nigerian, split bgs	lb	13	—
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb	19	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)			
Gluconic acid tech 50% dms, c.l., t.l. frt alld	lb.	18	—
dms l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	20½	—
tanks frt alld	lb.	13½	—
Glue, bone, extracted dry bone, 86 jellygrams bgs c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.16	—
86 jellygrams bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	16	—
115 jellygrams bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	16½	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 2c higher.			
Glue hide, 70-94 jellygrams bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
178-205, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
207-235, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
237-265, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
267-295, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
296-320, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.46	—
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 2c higher			
l-Glutamic acid 99½% fib dms. 100-lb lots frt alld	lb	1.80	—
fib dms., 25-lb lots, frt alld	lb	1.88	—
l-Glutamine bots. 1-9 kilo lots	kilo	150.00	300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	—
Bots., 500-kilo lots	kilo.	75.00	—
Glycerine dom., nat., crude, saponification, 83%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20½	.21
nat. crude soaplye 80% tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	.19
Nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29¾	—
Nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.28¼	—
Nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29¼	—
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f	lb.	.19	.20½
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)			
Glycerol (see Glycerine)			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works	lb	20½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	21¼	—
tanks works	lb	18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.75	3.25
Gramicidin 1 to 5 kilos f.o.b works.	gram	4.70	—
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.95	2.50
Graphite, amorp. powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb.	.08	.09½
cryst. 88-90% powd bgs. fib. dms ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
cryst., 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse.	lb.	.29	.31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
No. 2, 90-95% bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06	Nom.
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.04¾	.04¾
Grease oil, No. 1 dms. c.l.	lb.	.14¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15¾	Nom.
Extra winter strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼	Nom.
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.18¼	Nom.
Prime, burning, dms. c.l	lb.	.18¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb	19¾	Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

ASK STAUFFER FOR MINERAL ACIDS AND TECHNICAL SERVICE

SULFURIC ACID

Commercial Grades of 77.67 to 100% H_2SO_4. "Special Grade" concentrations of 93 to 100% H_2SO_4 with iron guaranteed less than 50 ppm and similarly low content of nitrogen, arsenic and other impurities. Electrolyte Quality at Sp.Gr. 1.300, 1.360, 1.400, 1.500 and 1.835. Oleum in all concentrations from 15% free SO_3 to 100% Liquid SO_3 (equivalent to 103.38 to 122.5% H_2SO_4). Spent sulfuric acids from the manufacture of lube oil, naphtha, DDT, benzene, alkylation, alcohol, white oils, detergent and other chemicals, or from other manufacturing operations, are regenerated in the world's largest facilities and delivered as water-white 98% H_2SO_4 on an established contract basis. Stauffer processing and contract arrangements eliminate waste, eliminate air and stream pollution or the alternative of in-plant conversion of process residues.

MURIATIC ACID

Delivered in standard strengths of 18°, 20° and 22° Bé corresponding to 27.92, 31.45 and 35.21% HCl. Stauffer also offers an extremely high-purity, high-analysis grade of muriatic acid for food and other special uses. All grades are available in tank cars, tank trucks and carboys. Send for brochure on HCl; 44 pages with many graphs and tables.

NITRIC ACID

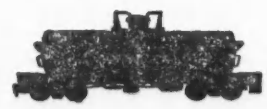
Commercial Grades of 38°, 40° and 42° Bé corresponding to 56.52, 61.38 and 67.18% HNO_3. Engravers' quality of the same concentrations is conditioned to prevent fuming and discoloration of etching plates.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Anhydrous, is shipped in 22-ton and 42-ton tank cars, and in 100- and 200-pound cylinders. Send for brochure on HF; 16 pages plus 24-page pocket-size manual on handling, safety and analysis.

H_2SO_4 delivered from LeMoyne, Ala., Los Angeles and Richmond, Cal., Hammond, Ind., Baton Rouge, La., Baytown, Corpus Christi, Fort Worth and Houston, Tex., and Tacoma, Wash.

HCl delivered from Los Angeles, Richmond and San Francisco, Cal., Louisville, Ky., Baton Rouge, La., Henderson, Nev., No. Portland, Ore., Fort Worth and Houston, Tex. and Tacoma, Wash.



HNO_3 delivered from Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., No. Portland, Ore., Fort Worth and Houston, Tex.

Anhydrous HF delivered from Houston, Tex.; Aqueous from Louisville, Ky.

Stauffer technical experts are broadly experienced in the manufacture, handling and uses of Mineral Acids. Call on us if we can help you with technical assistance.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York

Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois — 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, California

824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 17, California — P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

Grindelia robusta herb, bls..... lb. .48 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins..lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. .....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns.....lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more .....lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. .....lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ..ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York ..ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs. ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms... lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root dom. green bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root bls..... lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns ..... lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Heptane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin purif. 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works ..... lb.25.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works ..... lb.23.50 - —
Hexachloropaene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs. 500 lbs or more, f.o.b. Fords N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia, lb. 42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. 43¼- .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol dms., c.l., works .... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. l.c.l. works ..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. ... lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ref. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ref. dms., works ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. . lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd zone 1 .... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks works frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks works frt. equald .. ton 30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks works frt. equald .. ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. 15¾ - —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.15 - 1.20
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.15 - 1.20
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs 20.75 - —
20 gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —

Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .39 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms.lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .82¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone, monomethyl ether, non-ref. dms., t.l., dlvd.lb. 2.59 - —
l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.61 - —
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1800- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. ..... lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb.lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. .96 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. 1.01 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
fib., dms., 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
fib. dms., less than 85-lb. lots same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. .....oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis..lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots.....lb.14.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. .....lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. .....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb. .93 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs ..... lb 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis, lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis .lb. .54 - —

Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .03¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¼- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom
bbls. l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls. l.c.l. ex whse New York, lb. .06½ Nom
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb. .023 .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —

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Isoamyl alcohol dms. c.l. works, frt alld E lb .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 29 - —
tanks same basis lb 25 - —
Isoborneol cns lb 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formiate dms. lb 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate dms lb 1.25 1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .35 - —
Isobutyl acetate solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .16¾- —
tanks same basis lb 12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol dms. c.l. dlvd lb 15½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde. CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 27½ —
dms c.l. dlvd lb 28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb 23 - —
tanks dlvd lb 19½ —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo.18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid 100-lb fib dms., works lb 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Isooctyl alcohol dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb 23½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb 25 - —
tanks dlvd E lb 21 - —
Isopentane comi grade, tanks, f o b Tex refy gal. .15½ —

Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dem., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. 70 - —
tanks dlvd gal. 44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms l.c.l., dlvd gal. 72 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.05 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

Itaconic acid, refd. bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 - —
Powd. bbls. same basis lb 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF powd. bls lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —

Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3385- —
bbls dms 5 to 19 frt equald. lb. .3435- —
Lactic acid, 80%, bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., obls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls. 20 or more, works lb .2790- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls. 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l works lb. .4625- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb .4725- —
bbls 1 to 4, works lb .4775- —
Tech., 44% bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85% chys. lb .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½- —
bgs. 2,000-lb lots, frt equald lb .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms. ½c higher
Lactose, terment grade bgs., c.l., works lb 08½- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms. 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb .22¼ —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾ —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs. c.l., frt equald lb .19 .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb 3.50 3.75
Lake C red toner alizarine bbls. works lb 1.25 —
Lamp black, bgs. c.l., works lb 16 .45
Lanolin cosmetic dms., works lb 27 29
USP anhyd dms., works lb 24 26
USP, hydrous, dms, works lb. 23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .0830- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .55 —
Laurel leaf oil dms. cns. lb 9 75 12 50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 - .37
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb 2.00 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l works lb 65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb 66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb 1.10 1 50
Abrial, dms. lb 1.00 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb 55 .60
Ord., bls lb 20 .25
Select., bls. lb 80 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester cns lb 5.00 7 75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb 2.20 3.00
Lead acetate NF cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb .25½- —
gran, bbls lb .26½- —
powd, bbls lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate acid powder dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt alld on $150 or more lb. .30¼- —
1-lb bgs. same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate bbls. c.l., shipt point, frt alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white basic carbonate)
Lead chloride dms lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs New York lb. .12½- —
St. Louis lb. .1260- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works lb .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1425- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1525- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1445- —
bbls, l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate precip 23% Pb. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb .40¼- —
Lead salicylate normal dms. works. lb .48 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .25¼- —
Lead, white basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt, pt. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lead, white basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt, pt. frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead white basic sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt, pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs, l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb 7.70 - —
Lemon oil, USP Calif., cns., dms. Sc lb 3.10 3.50
Messina, cns. lb 3.75 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - —
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb 12 25 -15 00
Licorice root, gran. bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. 15 .16
Whole, bls lb .09 .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb 3.75 3.50

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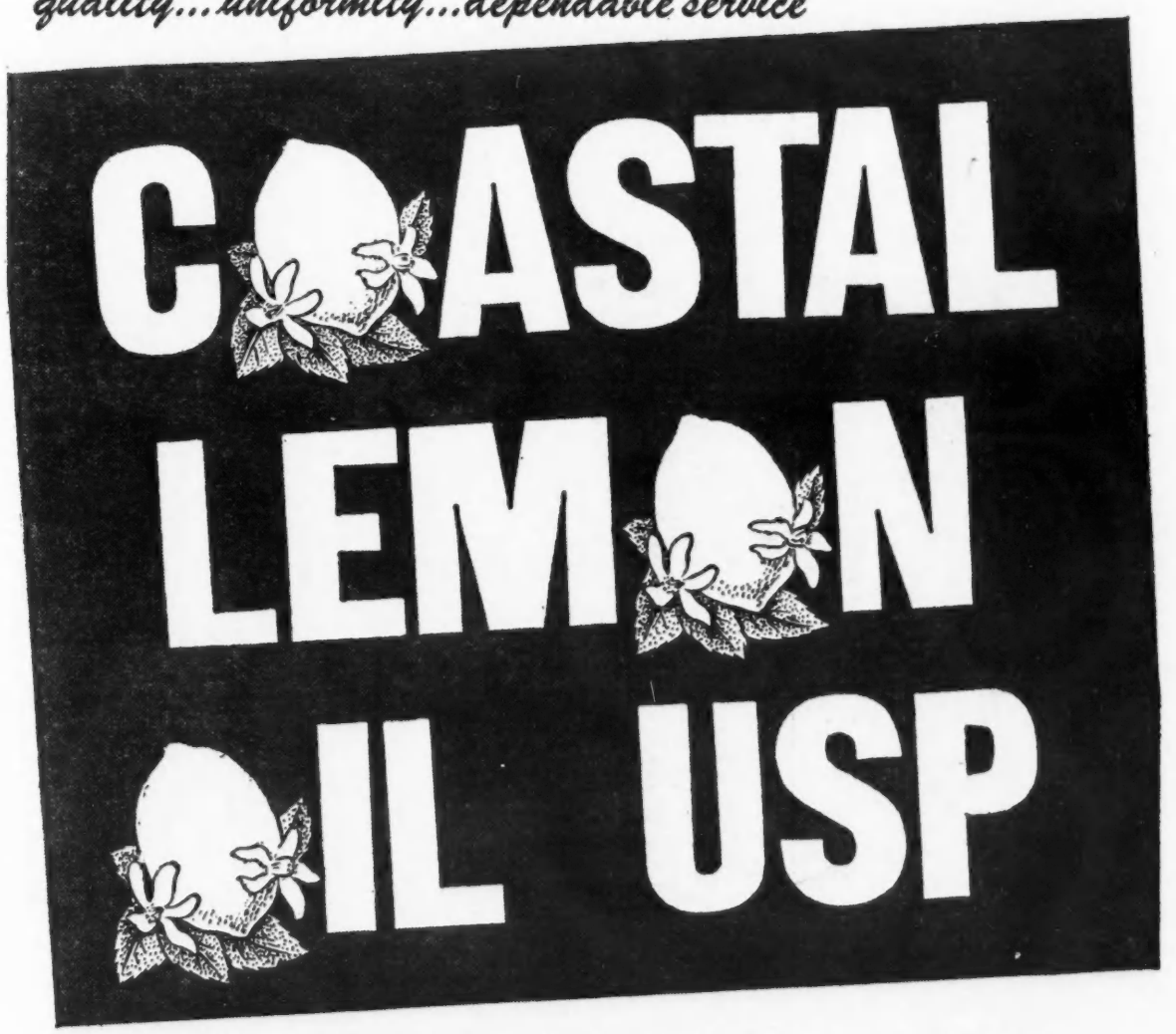
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns ... lb. 5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns ... lb 6.50 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb 7.75 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb 2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100% dms., works .. lb 3.20 3.60
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 3.05 - 3.75
96-98% dms lb 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100% dms., works .. lb 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt alld lb 1.35 1.50
Lindane tech to formulators dms., 1-2,000 lbs dlvd lb 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves, bls ... lb. .42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills .. ton. 76.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 64.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1760- —
dms., l.c.l., New York .. lb. .1850- .1925
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis .. ton. .1400- —
tanks, New York ... lb. .1511- —
tankwagon, New York ... lb. .1561- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil, acid dist., dms. ... lb. .2110- —
Water-white, dms. ... lb. .2410- —
Litharge coml., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .1475- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms. works lb. 33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate NF, dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd lb 1.29½ —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb 1.30 1.20½
Tech., dms. c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb .73 - —
dms. smaller lots same basis, lb .79 - —
Lithium chloride CP anhyd., dms., ton lots lb 1.23½ —
Tech. anhyd. dms. c.l. t.l., dlvd. or works, frt alld lb .87 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis .. lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate NF dms. ton lots, lb 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride dms., 20,000-lb lots, dlvd lb 2.15 - —
bbls. ton lots and more dlvd lb 2.18½ - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb 2.23½ - —
Lithium hydride powd. dms., 500-lb lots or more works lb 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .72 - —
dms l.c.l. frt alld lb .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms works lb .95 1.05
Lithium nitrate tech dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.15 1.25
Lithium salicylate dms lb 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate dms., works lb 1.10 1.20
Lithium stearate dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½ —
dms. ton lots works ... lb. .48½ - —
dms., less ton lots, works .... lb. .53½ - —
Lithium sulfate dms., 100-lb. lots, lb 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner barium, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner pure bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Resinated bbls. works .... lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .08¾ - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E. lb. .09⅛ - —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd lb .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls ... lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate bots. 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum powd. bgs .. lb .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.93 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls ... lb. 1.90 - —
No. 2, whole, bls ... lb 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. ... lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., ens. dms ... lb 9.75 - 12.25
Magnesia calcined tech bgs., etns., frt equald lb. .25¾ - .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .28¾ - .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .28 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald lb. .28¾ - —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91% bgs. c.l., same basis. ton. 49.50 - —
95% bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. ... lb. .36½ - .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. ... lb. .36½ - .37½
Magnesite chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs c.l., works, frt equa'd ton. 86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ... ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt equald ... lb. .11½ - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald .. lb. .13½ - .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .13½ - —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ... lb. .15 - 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ —
dms. l.c.l., works .. lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton. 65.00 - 80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½ .25½
Magnesium tauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .21½ - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ - .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots .... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots ... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots ... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼ - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies ... lb. .22½ - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. ... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ... lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd ... lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23¼ - —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾ - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .23½ - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis .... ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. .... lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq. 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾ —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E. ... lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. .... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼ —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .23¼ - —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn dms ... lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. ... lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ... lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. ... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. ... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. ... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ... lb. .20 24
WS, bgs. ... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. ... lb. .04¼ - .05

quality...uniformity...dependable service



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MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29 - —
Menadione USP bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ..lb. .07 - —
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.30 - 6.75
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Syn., USP racemic, cns ..... lb 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib dms less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide bgs., fib dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst. dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
USP gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide. NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis.lb. 6.14 - —
tech., nbls. 1,000 lb lots lb 5.58 - —
bbls. smaller lots ..... lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works .lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV)
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.212.00 -214.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol)
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid dms., works lb .57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metantroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½ —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald, lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 —
Syn. zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b terminal gal. .29 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dvld gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½ —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b works, frt. equald lb.21 75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b works, frt equald lb.27 25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine hydroxy analogue, calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld, ... lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld, 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade 98% fib dms., same basis lb 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb .21½ —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .22 .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½ —
non-ret dms., l.c.l. same basis, lb .24 .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Penn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. 62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms. works.lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline tech. tanks frt alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate cns., dms. .... lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices 40 to 375 lb cyls., large lots, frt allo lb. .62 .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50 lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt allo lb. .63 - —
50-lb bgs. 2,000 lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt allo. on 100 lbs lb .79 .81
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs. cyls., dlvd. lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb 45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. 21½- —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots fb 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxyhenzoate 6h dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb. 3.40 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 2.45 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech. 80% dms., frt. alld E lb .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb 6lb. dms. lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms. t.l., frt. allo lb .60¼ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .62½ .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots. gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms. t.c.l. t.l. dlvd lb. .15¾- —
Tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32 C., m.p., dms. works lb 90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone 5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh bgs. c.l. works lb .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt allo E lb .06½ —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse lb .07¼ —
paint or lacq. bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt allo E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse or freight allo E lb. .09 - —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse or frt. allo E lb .08¾ —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. allo E lb .08¼ —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. allo. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb .10 .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs. works lb. .0100- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .34 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
USP, 300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½ —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½ —
Mineral orange, American, nbls., c.l., works lb. .1550- —
bbls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1650- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York ..... gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .25 - —
Regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .145 - —
Mink oil, dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans ..... gal. .09¾- .10
tanks, New York ..... gal. .14½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. ..... lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, cns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech. chemical dms. works, basis Mo content lb 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content. lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Mononutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono)
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allo or dlvd E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalpnanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., d'vd E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l. frt equald., 100% basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, 100% basis ..... lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt equald. 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. allo lb 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. ..... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns .. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns .. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. ..... oz. 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.lb 4.60 5.10
cns. 25-lb lots lb 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. ..... lb. .03 - —
Mustard oil, syn bots. ..... lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
tanks ..... lb. .30½- .32
Myrrh gum, cs ..... lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots. lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. allo. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works. lb. 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. allo lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works. lb. 1.00 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .29 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .28 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms ..... gram. 12½- —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. .. lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. ..... lb.400.00 — —
Nerolin, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. allo lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd .. lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride bbls. dlvd .... lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allo lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. 74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. allo .... lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. ..... lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate bgs. c.l., dlvd .. lb. .28 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .28½- .30
Nicotinamide, USP 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt allo lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers 500-lb dms., frt. allo lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys ..... lb 5.00 - —
Nitric acid 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.75 - —
cbys. t.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E. 100 lbs 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys. t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, t.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots. extra cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech. paste, dms., frt. allo lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms. frt. allo lb 1.15 - —
Paste dms. frt. allo. 100% basis. lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline flaked dms. t.l. frt. allo lb. .49 - —
dms. t.l. frt allo lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt allo lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks frt allo. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. allo lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. allo ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds. bbls, c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40¼
18-20, cps., bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .40¼- .42¼
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .48
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls, c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .44 - .48
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. allo lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. .... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.l. dlvd E lb. .25 - —
dms. t.t.l. dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. allo. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. allo. lb. .45 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt. allo ..... lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. allo, E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. allo, E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms. frt. allo lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene dms. c.l., frt. allo. lb 15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allo. ..... lb .16 - —
tanks, frt. allo. ..... lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works ..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. ..lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs ..lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns ..lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls ..lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs ..lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms ..lb. .43 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. ..gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 ..lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, pertumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech.)
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..lb. .22½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 1¢ higher

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms ..lb. .21½- .22
tanks ..lb. .20 - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks ..lb. .15 - —
S. d., dms ..lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks ..lb. .13¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. ..lb. .13 - .13½
Oleostearine, dms. ..lb. .12 - .12¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum siftings, cs. ..lb. .13 .20
Tears, cs ..lb. .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots. ..lb 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots ..lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms, spot, duty-paid gal. 2.25 - 2.35
Olivine, crude, works ..ton 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ..ton 15.00 —
100 mesh, works ..ton 20.00 —
Opium, USP, cns ..oz 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. ..oz 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns ..oz 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks
California, cns., dms ..lb. .70 - .80
Florida, cns., dms. ..lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns ..lb 4.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms lb 2.50 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms ..lb. .60 —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls ..lb. .18 - .20
Sweet ..lb. .28 - .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns ..lb 1.80 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls ..lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Ouabain, USP, bots., ..gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs ..lb. .65 - .67
Refd., pure, bgs ..lb. .73 - .75
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld. lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..lb. .14¾- .15¾
tanks ..lb. .1210- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms ..lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks ..lb. 13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Papain, powd., bots ..lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs ..lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenyicinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls ..lb. 1.36 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM., tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls ..lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns ..lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1¢ higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., f.o.b., mills ..ton 64.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .14 - —
Refd., dms. ..lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks ..lb. .17¼- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd. bbls lb 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls lb. 1.23 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb 2.25 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb .21 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb 22½ .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms 1¢ higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, f.ex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs ..lb. .78 - —
Lampong, bgs. ..lb. .80 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs ..lb. .31 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs ..lb. .34 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..lb. 31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. ..lb. 30 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..lb. 1.25 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls ..lb. .85 - —

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Maleic Anhydride • Ortho-Phenylphenol • Sodium Sulfite
Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol • Sodium Pentachlorophenate
Sulfuric Acid • Methanol

Peppermint oil, nat., dms .... lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene dms. c.l. or t.l. dlvd lb .13½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .11¾- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal min dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid dry bbls frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls frt. alld lb 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Persic oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American cns. dms lb 2.45 3.20
Petrolatum cream dms. c.l., refy lb 08125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb .10125- 11375
tanks refy ..... lb 05875 —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. . lb. .07125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb 09125- 10375
tanks, refy ..... lb 04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy ... lb .08625 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb 10625- 12
tanks, refy ..... lb. 06735- —
USP snow white dms. c.l., refy lb. 09125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .11125- 125
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .095 - 10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¼- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
30°C, or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis .... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms. t.l.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.l.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.25 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., fib. dms., 100 to 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms., works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate bots. lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
l-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb 48 50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb 38½ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 43 —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb 23¾ 26
nubs, bgs ..... lb 33¼ 37
seeds, bgs ..... lb 20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb 22¾ 25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb 6.40 —
CP, bots., works lb 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene ret cyls works lb 15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports New Orleans ton 48.00 —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine washed, dried, unground 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines short-ton. 4.498 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.148 - —
70-72% b.p.l. bulk c.l. same basis short ton. 5.728 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short ton. 6.628 - —
76-77% b.p.l. c.l. bulk same basis short ton. 7.518 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.
Phosphoric acid, food grade 75% cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.25 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
80% cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.85 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
NF, 85% cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l. works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .55 .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 .20½
dms. t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
dms t.c.l. works lb. .14½ 15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
dms t.c.l. works lb. .12½ 13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide dms., c.l., works lb. .38 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 .40
Phosphorus trichloride dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride bgs. c.l. works, frt equald lb. .17 .19
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb. .18 .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ .18½
Phthalimide 97-98% dms., frt. alld lb 65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls, same basis lb 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000 lb lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF fib dms ..... lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 .43¼
dms., t.c.l. works, frt equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb .415 .422
b-Picoline 98% dms. t.l. works. lb 1.05 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis .... lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis ..... lb 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb .85 - —
Tech bbls lb .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots. vials oz 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs ..... lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs ..... lb .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF dms. ... lb 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns .... lb 2.10 2.48
Pine oil, dest. dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l. ex whse. New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse New York lb .36½- —
Pink root, bls lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., , frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —

What Blockson Service Means

In Texas, New England, beyond the Rockies... you'll find Blockson customers within a stone's throw from some local phosphate source. Ask any of them why they favor Blockson and you get pretty much the same answer.

"Blockson ships us the phosphates when we want them."

A typical phone call to Blockson shows you what they mean:

An East Coast buyer phones collect to order a mixed car of phosphates, and includes Sodium Silicofluoride and Sodium Fluoride in the car.

"How soon can I get that car?"

"Hold the phone...We'll move the car for you tomorrow — usual routing. We'll wire the car number and trace it... You can look for it Thursday."

This is ordinary routine at Blockson, but it is extraordinary in two important particulars.

FIRST: *At our end, the entire sales, service and traffic operation was handled on the buyer's first and only phone call. There was no cross correspondence, no branch-to-home-office time lag.*

SECOND: *The buyer talked only to one man. This man has the job of taking the red tape out of sales, service and shipping.*

Incidentally, if the buyer had phoned to change, add to, or re-route his order, he would get the same spot service.

Such routine promptness in speeding your chemicals to you is almost without parallel in a company that does so large a volume as Blockson. That's because we use organization to clear the decks instead of cluttering them.

We can put this organization to work for you. Try us.

BLOCKSON IS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF:

Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Trisodium Phosphate Crystalline • Monohydrate
Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated
Disodium Phosphate Crystalline • Anhydrous
Monosodium Phosphate Anhydrous • Monohydrate
Sodium Polyphos*
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Silicofluoride
Hygrade Fertilizer
C-29 Sequestering Agent
Teox 120 (Nonionic Surfactant)
Hydrofluoric Acid
Sulfuric Acid

*Sodium Hexametaphosphate—Sodium Tetraphosphate

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION — BLOCKSON

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Ill.
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.50 - 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 76.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 83-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
Potash, reg., flake, 83-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l. works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs. c.l works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms. same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K₂O, bulk, c.l. works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton. 25.60 -26.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
Potassium muriate, bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis. ton. 25.90 -27.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .776 - .848
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sultocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.25 - —
dms. 100-500 lb lots lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

. . . can improve your Caustic Compounds!

If you produce an alkali product containing at least 40% caustic soda, Solvay offers you this interesting new proposal. Consider the advantages of having *us* compound it for you via the low temperature flake process:

1 ***You avoid*** **unpleasant dry-mixing of caustic compounds.**

2 ***You free*** **mixing equipment so you can handle more non-caustic business.**

3 ***You get*** **a product superior to hot flaked or ground ones. Unlike the usual flaking operation, heat-sensitive organic materials can be added. Your Solvay®-compounded alkali will be uniform in composition . . . non-caking . . . dustless . . . readily soluble . . . stable in transportation and storage.**

If you make an industrial cleanser, metal cleaner, washing compound or the like, find out how America's foremost producer of alkalies can work for you. Just mail the coupon.

Sodium Nitrite • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Chloroform • Methyl Chloride Soda Ash • Vinyl Chloride • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Monochlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene Para-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Mutual® Chromium Chemicals

Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

SOLVAY branch offices and dealers are located in major centers from coast to coast.

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION BC-10
ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Please send:
☐ Information Service Bulletin—"Advantages of Solvay's Unique Low Temperature Flake Process."
☐ Your representative to discuss my alkali product.

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State____

Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb. 24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb .24¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .12¼ — —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 14 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .15½ — —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb 14½ — —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
p-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55 00 - —
bots, smaller lots kilo 55 10 - 55.30
n-Propylamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .0995- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .07 — —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb 18½ — —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..... lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs ..... lb .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .42 - .45
Pumice dom., grd., coarse to fine 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb 03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb 03⅝ - —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb .03½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb 04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 - —
fine, bgs ..... ton 60 00 - 70 00
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal 9.60 - 9.80
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 45.90 - 46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb 11.00 - 11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works .. lb. 11.00 - 11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride USP, 500-gram bots., dms. f.o.b. works, kilo 175.00 — —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol)
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. ..... lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms. .... lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. ..... lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia, chips ..... lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury, metal)
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 74½ - 77
Quinine, NF, cns, 100-oz lots ..... oz. .34 - Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 27½ - 29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns ..... oz. .23 - .23
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. .23 - —
Quinoline, dms, c.l., frt equald ..... lb 50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .50 - —

R

Red salt paste, dms, frt alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld, 100% basis. lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms ..... lb. .14¾- .15
tanks ..... lb. .12¾- —
Rare earth chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Rare earth, oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

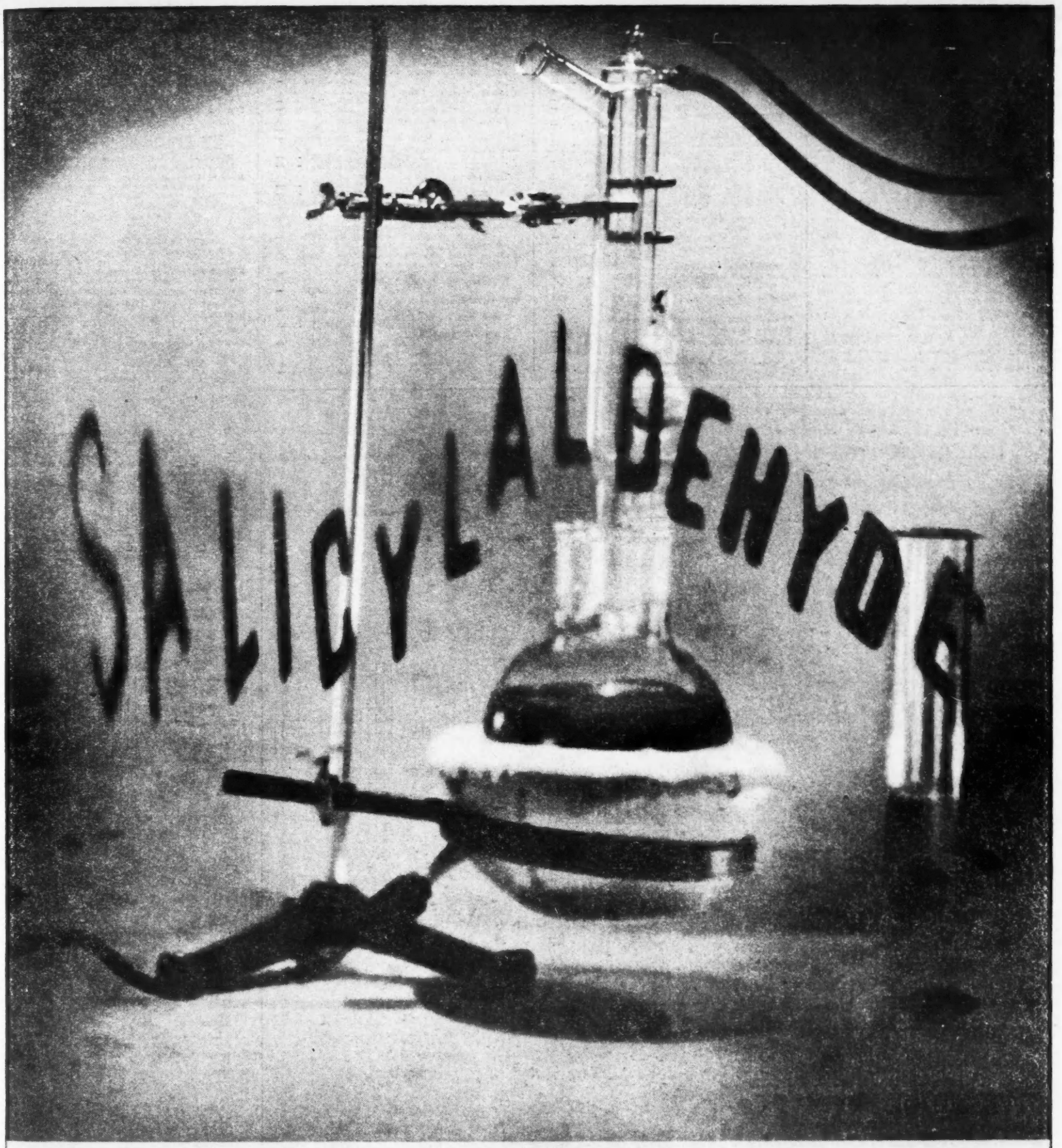
RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Reserpine, cryst, bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb 78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 42.00 - 51.00
Synthetic ..... lb. 14.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs ..... lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo 136.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib dms, kilo or more dlvd. kilo 104.50 — —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms, l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .12½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)
Rose oil, nat, Bulgarian bots oz 7.00 - —
Turkish, bots oz 55 00 - 58 00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb .97 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. ..... lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots ..... lb 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib cans., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
fib, dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 13.50- —
fib, dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 14.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd, bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs, l.c.l. same basis lb .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 — —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 - —
USP, gran, solunie dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1830
tanks, Ail. Coast ..... lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins ..... lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. ..... lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns ..... lb. 18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots ..... lb. 20.00 - 30.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylaldehyde, dms, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt equald lb 1.23 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld on 100 lbs or more lb. .38½ — —
6b dms, l.c.l., frt alld on 100 lbs or more lb. .38½ — —
Sublimed, tech, fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼ — —
fib dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb 43½ — —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .52½ — —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½ — —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb .60½ — —
Salol, NF, gran, bbls, kgs lb 1.20 - —
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs, c.l 100 lbs 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb .65 - .66
powd, fib dms lb .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 16.00 - 17.50
Sarcosine, tech, tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald lb 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .43 - —
Nat., dom., dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.15
Savory oil, cns ..... lb 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms, frt alld, 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd, bgs, frt. alld, 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms, 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib, dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium powd, 99½% dms., dlvd. lb 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings ..... lb. .18 - —
Senna leaves, Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .23 - —
powd, bbls, bxs. ..... lb 17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms ..... lb .26 - .30
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. ..... lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs ..... lb .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs ..... lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .. lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1- to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works .. lb. .08¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse ton 45.00 - 55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots ..... oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns ..... lb. 40.00 - 43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda caustic, flake 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq. 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda sal, conc., bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60% gran, dms, c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs, c.l. dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity, f.o.b. works ..... lb. .40 - —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more works lb. .27½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms, 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis .... kilo 10.25 - —
5 kilo dm., same basis .... kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis ..... kilo. 11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l. frt alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms ¾c. per lb higher
Sodium bifluoride, bbls. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms.,
Sodium borohydride, c.l., works, lb. 19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 33.00- 40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. works lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., ums., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ — —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs 7.05 - —
bgs l.c.l. ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd 250-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .84 - —
Tech, bgs, c.l. t.l. same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms. works lb 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms. 50 lbs or less, f.o.b shipping point 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs. same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs or more same basis lb .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets 100-lb dms, 1 to 100 dm lots, lb 23½ 28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb dm., f.o.b works lb 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20½- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 4.25 - 6.50
t.c.l., bgs. works 100 lbs 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs 9.25 - 11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton 210 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs 15.18 - 17.18
Sodium metallic, bricks c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½ — —
tanks, works lb .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls, frt allo, lb 62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs, 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms, c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms, c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., ... lb. 70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.00 - —
Sodium ortnosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 85%, bgs., works, 100 lbs 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, pellets, dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis . lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .30½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.40 - 10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.45 - 10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt. equald, 100 lbs 4.60 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .80 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).



SALICYLALDEHYDE . . . a quality source to serve you better. Heyden's new salicylaldehyde plant, employing advanced production techniques, offers you important benefits. Your requirements can be efficiently supplied under the strictest of quality controls. Fast delivery and expert technical assistance are other reasons why it's to your advantage to choose Heyden Chemical as your supplier. For samples and data write Heyden Chemical Division.

1994

HEYDEN NEWPORT ®

HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION

Heyden Newport Chemical Corp., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS ®

Sodium Pyrophosphate Acid—Strontium Chromate

Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs 11 10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11 85 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, tertic, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb .36 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .37 .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7 81 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate USP dms. 1,000-lbs or more lb 78½ —
dms. less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb 81½ —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., divd zone 1 100 lbs 4 10 4.35
divd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4 60
divd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
divd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5 60

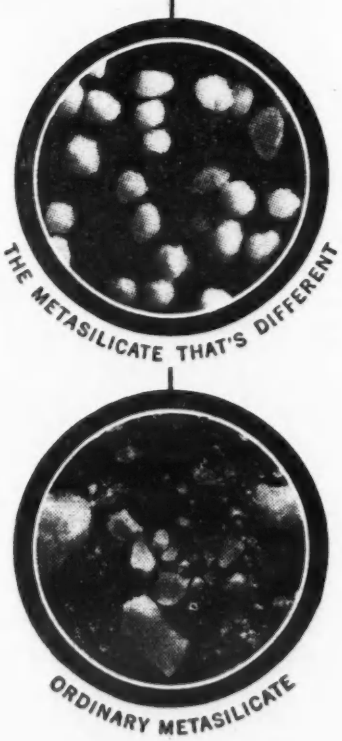
Sales zones are: (1) All states E of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va. Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31°; Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo (except St. Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31 and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98° N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
40° Be., 1:2.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .633 - .692
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —

Sodium sulfate, tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech. anhyd. dms., 1 tnn lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms. less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0775- —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech, anhyd., 64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0615- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 8.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°F-360°F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .31 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355 F-420° F b.r., 17°-18°C, m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .32 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°F-265°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°F-340°F b.r., 22 C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°F-380°F b.r., 27 C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .285 - —
322°F-395°F b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .295 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
Cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Sorbitol, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23¾
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l. works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .20¾
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.62.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .0780- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
Refd., alkali, dms lb. .1210- .1235
tanks lb. .1010- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1160- .1185
tanks lb. .0960- —
salad, dms. lb. .1190- .1215
tanks lb. .0990- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 9.00 -11.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1375- .1475
tanks lb. .1175- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1275- .1375
tanks lb. .1075- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .803 - .825
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Stannous chloride, annyd dms., works lb. .995 - 1.250
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .86 - .87
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17½- .20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .04 - .041
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .04 - .041
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —

Cowles CRYSTAMET
(sodium metasilicate pentahydrate)



Crystamet resists caking because particles are rounder and smoother. Note also in the magnified photos at right how Crystamet particles are far more uniform in size. This means Crystamet is virtually dust-free, another factor that makes Crystamet easier to handle, easier to mix and resistant to caking.

For a free sample of Crystamet 2040, or the coarser 1020 or finer 3080 grades, and a technical data sheet, just mail request on your company letterhead.

"First real improvement in metasilicate in 25 years."

1885—75th Anniversary—1960

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
7018 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio

Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.57	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.88	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs	lb.	4.50	- 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1467-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1667-	—
tanks, bulk, same basis	lb.	.1217-	—

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.23	- 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62	- .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy	lb.	.0935-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
Sugar (see Sucrose)			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.60	- .65
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65	- .75
Sulfabenzamide dms.	kilo	8.80	9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium dms.	kilo	9.00	-10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms	kilo	6.61	6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo	8.15	9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35	-24.45
USP, powd. dms.	kilo	22.60	-23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo	5.50	6.60
dms	kilo.	23.50	-24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65	-20.75
USP XV, powd., dms	kilo.	18.75	-19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25	-17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo	3.03	3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms.	kilo	3.79	4.20
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo	2.85	3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms	kilo.	16.28	—
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.23	—
Sulfapyridine USP XV powd. bots. tins	kilo.	15.45	-16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo	16.55	-17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25	- 6.90
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50	- 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more	lb	2.35	—
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs	2.35	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs	3.30	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	2.80	—
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton	23.50	—
Sulfur, crude, export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton		25.00	—
US and Canada f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton		25.00	—
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower			
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton	24.00	—
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs	4.70	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., rcg., bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.45	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70	—
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.80	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	4.00	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.04½-	—
ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt equald	lb.	.10	- .12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	- —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33	- —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald	lb.	.04½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.t., works	100 lbs	2.00	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.30	—
tanks, works	ton	18.60	—
66° Be, cbys. c.l., works	100 lbs	2.25	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.55	- 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	- —
Sulfuric acid, 98%, tanks, works.	ton.	23.50	- —
99%, tanks, works	ton.	23.70	- —
100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95	- —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
consumers' cbys., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots. extra cs., c.l., works, frt alld	lb.	.16¼	—
5-pt. bots. extra cs. t.c.l. same basis	lb	.17¾	.25¾
Sulfuric acid fuming (oleum) 20% tanks, works	ton.	25.05	- —
40%, tanks, works	ton	29.00	- —
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50	- —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l. Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90	- .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90	- .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel	unit-ton	1.02	- —
Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla	unit-ton.	.93	- —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns	lb	4.00	9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb	2.00	3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	1.18	—
dms, t.c.l. same basis	lb.	1.25	—
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	1.24	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb	1.29	- —
Talc, dom., fibrous New York, grd., bgs. c.l., works	ton.	28.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
fibrous, New York 99.5% 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.00	- —
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	- —
Talc, fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	- —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	80.00	- —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	-39.50
Vermont, off-color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	- —
Imp., Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾-	.02⅞
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- .08½
tanks, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¼
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	.08
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	.06¼
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works, lb.	lb.	.08¼	.11¾
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.12¼
tanks, works	lb.	.06½-	.09¾
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks,	lb.	.03⅝-	.03¾
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bulk, f.o.b.	lb.	.06¼-	—
No. 1, tanks dlvd.	lb.	.04¾-	.04¼
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
special tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.04⅞-	.05
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Tallow acids, dist., dms	lb.	.13¼-	.15¾
tanks	lb.	.10¾-	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.14¾-	.17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms. c.l.	lb.	.13½	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	14½	16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms.	lb.	3.50	- 4.25
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia New York bulk, unit-ton.		4.75	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton.		5.25	—
Tannic acid, NF fluffy bbls, 1,000-lb lots	lb	2.03	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.06	- 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	1.96	- 1.99
Tech, dms.	lb	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms	lb.	6.60	- 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	- —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal	.77	- —
tanks, same basis	gal	.65	- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)			
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.41	- —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.47	- —
Terpine hydrate NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms	lb.	.70	—
Terpineol, extra, dms.	lb.	.50	60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.40	50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64	75
Prime, dms.	lb	.53	58
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, bots.	gram	No prices.	
Testosterone proprionate USP bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works	lb	14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- .23¼
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.61½-	—

TBP

TRIBUTYL PHOSPHATE

1. SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF METAL IONS TBP provides extensive application for solvent extraction of metals and rare earths in the form of their nitrate salts. This is particularly true for metals associated with the atomic energy processes, beginning with the initial preparation of the ores and on to the recovery of the metals from spent reactor fuels.

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Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .53¼- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydroturan dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. 36½- —
dcns., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms. t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½- —
tanks dlvd E of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks dlvd W of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, non-ret. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal dlvd lb 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate 99% bots. dlvd lb 9.00 -10.00
Theobromine NF, 6lb dms lb 4.50 —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, 6lb dms lb 4.75 —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, 6lb dms lb 3.90 —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd. 100-lb dms., frt alld lb. 3.65 —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, 1lb. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 —
USP, ampule grade, 1lb. dms., frt alld kilo. 38.00 —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, 1lb dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots lb 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.20 - —
Tungstated PTMA kgs. works lb 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt alld lb. .30 - —
bgs. ton lots, same basis lb .32 - —
bgs. less than ton lots, same basis lb .33 - —
Thorium nitrate purif. 6lb dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine bots. 1-kilo lots kilo 275.00 —
Thyme leaves, French bgs lb 29 - —
Spanish, bgs lb 14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb 1.90 - 2.05
NF, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech white cns lb 40 - 1.85
Thymol 6lb dms lb 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF dms lb 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.00 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 25½- —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd lb 26½- —
reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 25½- —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd lb 26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton 180.00 —
bgs. 5-ton lots Niagara Falls, N Y ton 205.00 —
bgs. ton lots same basis ton 215.00 —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking bgs. c.l., dlvd, E lb. 27½ —
bgs t.c.l. dlvd E lb. 28½ —
Titanium dioxide calcium pigment, 30% T O2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 09¾ —
bgs works lb. 09¾ —
50% T O2 high-tinting dms. c.l. lb. .14¾ —
t.c.l. lb. .14¾ —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 26 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 27½ 29
tanks works lb. 20 —
Tobias acid dms. c.l., t.l. lb 78 - —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis bots kilo 67.00 —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo 122.00 —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo 109.00 —
dl-a-Tocopherol bots kilo 99.00 —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots kilo 90.00 —
25% dry powd. bots kilo 22.50 24.00
33⅓% dry powd bots kilo 30.00 31.50
o-Tolidine base dry kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 —
Paste kgs. 100% basis lb 1.50 —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine dihydrochloride, paste kgs. 100% basis lb 1.50 —
Tolu balsam, cns lb 3.50 - —
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks dlvd E of Rockies gal .25 —
Toluene petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd E of Rockies gal 25 32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd. dms., c.l., works lb 60 —
dms t.c.l. same basis lb 63 —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb 17 —
dms t.c.l. works lb 18 —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, cns c.l. or t.l. lb 90 —
dms 1.5 lots to t.l. lb 1.00 —
m-Toluidine dms c.l. works, frt alld lb. .53 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
o-Toluidine dms c.l. works, frt alld lb 30 —
dms t.c.l. same basis lb 31 —
tanks same basis lb 28 —
p-Toluidine tech flake dms, frt alld lb .50 —
Cast, dms frt alld lb .45 —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Toluylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .985 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt equald lb 13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld lb 15 - .16¾
tanks works, frt equald lb 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., res chys works frt adjusted. lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .32½ - —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. 28½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. 28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E, lb. 24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. t.l. frt alld lb. .25½- —
dms. t.t.l., frt alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E, lb .50 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb 47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non ret dms. c.l., frt alld E, of Denver lb. 46¼- —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., frt alld, E of Denver lb. 47¼- —
tanks frt alld E of Denver lb. 43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb 49½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .38 - —
Triethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd, E lb .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. 51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .49 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms. t.c.l. works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure dms. c.l. t.l. works, lb .50 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .40 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. 41½- —
bbls. t.c.l. frt equald lb. 42½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb 90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagon, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E, lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane 6lb., dms., works lb 55.00 —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York cns., t.c.l., New York lb. .23½- —
tanks, domestic, mills, N. Y. lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2.0-5.5 micron, dms., works lb 3.54 —
Tungstic acid tech dms. 1,000 lb lots works lb 2.25 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb 2.45 - —
Turkey red bbls works lb 62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market Naval Stores)
Turpentine oil NF cns dms lb .28 .50
Tuscan red bbls frt equald lb .26 .32
Tyrothricin, USP 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .09⅝
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 15.00 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 15.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 15.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .047⅝ —
Venetian red, 20% bgs., works lb. .052½ —
25% bgs., works lb. .057½ —
30% bgs., works lb. 06 - —
35% bgs., works lb. .062½ —
40% bgs. works lb. .067½ —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 16.00 -16.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.00 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250 lb bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18¼- —
Vinyl acetate, zone 2, tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2 zone 2 comprises Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether USP, anesthesia bots., 50cc. hospitals bot 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc. hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene dms. c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. 02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram 07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots, kilo 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. 09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram 120.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral gradie solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram. 110.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 138.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms. frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms gal. 12.25 -
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .21 - .22
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb .15 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb .22 - —
Wollastonite fine bgs. c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse. ton 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Fung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF)
Wormwood oil, cns lb 4.75 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works: Bethlehem, Pa. gal .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna N Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .29 - —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works: Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works: Bayonne N J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .28½- —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
m-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .1645- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms. t.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C. dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms, lb. .47 - —
USP 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
Yeast, brewers, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .67 - —
Torula USP dlvd lb .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon bots lb 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb 28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs. 36,000-lb lots or more, bgs. 500 lb lots or more dlvd lb .343 —
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd lb .373 —
Zinc acetate NF, VIII, dms lb 53 - —
Tech dms t.t.l. works lb 29¾ —
Zinc borate, bgs. 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb 23 - —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs same basis lb .25 - —

Zinc chloride, NF, gran, dms	lb	.43	- —
NF, precip., powd., dms	lb.	.38	- —
Tech, soln, 50%, dms, c.l., works	100 lbs	5.80	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
fused, dms., c.l., works	100 tons	10.70	- —
dms, l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.20	- —
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	- —
fib dms, l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.95	- —
Zinc chromate bbls, dlvd	lb.	.29	- —
Basic, bbls, dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
Zinc cyanide, dms, 1,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	- —
Zinc dust, com'l., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¼	- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	- .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- —
dms, l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.23½	- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12½	- —
Prime western, slabs, New York	lb.	.13	- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq, 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	- —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	- —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
bgs, l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
leaded, 35% bgs, c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15⅜	- —
bgs, l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞	- —
leaded, 50% bgs, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
bgs, l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16⅝	- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
bgs, l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
red seal, ngs, c.l. same basis	lb.	.15¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
bgs, l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
white seal, bgs, c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	17¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾	- —
Zinc oxide, USP dms, c.l. frt alld	lb.	.18¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45	- .46
NF, powd, dms	lb.	.48	- .49
Zinc resinate precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼	- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	- .14
Zinc stearate, tech, USP ctns, c.l.,	lb.	.41	- —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs c.l. dlvd	lb	.2530	- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.00	- —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	- —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	- —
Normal, 250-lb dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher.			
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	- —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00	-15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48⅛	
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62	- —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.64	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	- —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	- .65
Opacifier grade, 83-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	- .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	- .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½	- —

Grace Woos Cosden

—*Continued from page 3*

ficials are not opposing Grace's appeal to stockholders. R. L. Tollett, president of the company, indicates that he would like to see Grace gain a major interest.

He says: "It would be pleasing to me as a manager to have a large stockholder in the company. It is my understanding that Grace at this time is only making a large investment in the company."

Trade sources, pondering the diplomatic phrasing of this, wonder if it means that Mr. Tollett has reason to believe Grace will not be able to achieve a majority interest.

Grace's request for tenders of 1,580,000 shares—substantially more than half of the 2,780,000 shares outstanding—will expire February 11, or whenever the total stock it needs has been rounded up, if earlier.

In the event that fewer than 1,580,000 shares are tendered by that date, Grace retains the option to buy or reject those that have been offered. Grace won't say whether the deadline will be extended.

In addition to styrene, Cosden's petrochemical operations include polystyrene, benzene, toluene and xylene.

Grace, through its Davison Chemical Division, already has a hand in the petroleum business. Suggesting that there is no need to look for a particular motive in acquiring Cosden, one Grace official says: "Oil is not exactly a new field for us." Davison makes petroleum cracking catalysts.

Along with Texas Gulf Producing Company, Grace also had a controlling hand in the Libyan American Oil Company, which recently reported the discovery of promising deposits in Libya.

Casein Measure Gains

HR 7456 to continue the suspension of import duties on casein entering the US for an additional three years was reported favorably to the senate last week by the finance committee. The bill passed the house last session and senate approval without change will send the measure to the White House for the President's signature.

Kefauver Wants Watchdog in the Cabinet

—*Continued from page 4*

ress for the past three years. Not enough attention was given those hearings until last month when the subcommittee began its investigation of the prescription drug industry. These hearings really aroused the interest and understanding of the average American. It was a breakthrough of major importance in a nation's effort to interpret the economic virus, inflation.

Millions upon millions of Americans now are aware of the dangerous trend toward monopoly in key industries and the effect it has on the prices they pay for drugs, foods and hardware. I might point out that a "tin" can is 99 percent steel. The cost of a tin can sometimes is greater than the cost of the food it contains. And you are now aware, I am sure, that some 2-cent pills are marked up to 18 cents or more by drug manufacturers.

"This works a hardship both on the local merchant and the consumer. Nobody gains except a select few.

"It is my intention as chairman of the subcommittee to continue to expose high prices and monopoly whenever and wherever they are found. If our federal anti-trust or price-fixing laws have been violated, the Justice department will be handed the information. If new laws are needed to further protect the consumer, they will be introduced.

"There have been other revelations of recent months. We have been sickend by the television quiz scandal. A furore has been raised over the use of dangerous chemicals in some foodstuffs. We have been reminded that gyp artists are draining millions of dollars monthly from unsuspecting consumers through the sale of shoddy merchandise and cure-all concoctions which would put a witch doctor to shame.

"These recent developments emphasize the need for a Department of Consumers. This proposed department would represent the long-forgotten average American consumer and protect his interests as an official member of the President's cabinet. It was my privilege to introduce such a measure in the first session of this congress. It is my hope it will be approved this year. Most certainly the need for such a department has become increasingly evident."

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Volume 177 January 18, 1960 No. 3

To Fight Inflation

"We must prevent inflation" (meaning more of it), said President Eisenhower in his recent message to congress on "The State of the Union." "Here," he said, "is an opponent of so many guises that is sometimes difficult to recognize. But our clear need is to stop continuous and general price rises—a need that all of us can see and feel. To prevent steadily rising costs and prices calls for stern self-discipline by every citizen. No person, city, state or organized group can afford to evade the obligation to resist inflation, for every American pays its crippling tax."

The President did not try to dodge the obvious fact that spending by the federal government is one of the biggest contributors to inflation. "One major method by which the federal government can counter inflation and rising prices," he said, "is to insure that its expenditures are below its revenues." But, when, in that same message, he expressed the expectation that federal finances in the next fiscal year would show a surplus of more than four billion dollars, he got, as was to be expected in political reaction, a demand for "steep budget increases to foster economic welfare"—something that is a job for private industry—"and strengthen the defense"—where the real need is for elimination of wasteful spendthriftry.

All the big talk about how the "economy" is going to grow during the sixties has everything going higher, from production to prices to profits. There is a lot of proclaiming that it will be necessary to keep costs from rising, but nothing about keeping profits where they should be. Nobody has said anything about such evidence of inflationism as that presented in the report by a fairly large corporation that its sales in 1959 were almost 20 percent bigger than those in the preceding year—and its "net income" around 150 percent bigger, or the smaller concern, with an increase of a little more than 1 percent in sales, whose margin of "net income" increased from less than 4 percent to more than 5 percent.

Union leaders and the general run of consumers don't—or won't—see any explanation of such differences in the "passing of the recession." They and their political friends will want to know why the passing was all in one direction. Their contention will be that profiteering was way ahead of "unioneering" as an inflater.

It is to be hoped that that will be kept at the forefront of thinking and planning by the newly organized Council for Economic Growth & Security, purposed to "combat inflation by educating the public on its causes and remedies . . . to try to save more money, shop with thrift and care, and spread benefits of the American economy evenly among management, labor and consumer." Some job!

Good Neighborliness

Although a few published references to President Eisenhower's visit to South America next month call it a peace mission, it is generally recognized, properly, as a goodwill tour with at least some of the emphasis on freedom which had a much more pertinent and wider applicability in his recent missionarying in Asia and Africa; although the need for that is far less in South America than it is in Central America and the West Indies.

One thing that can confidently and logically predicted about the President's visit to the Southern member of the Western Hemisphere is that he will be primarily motivated by good neighborliness and will apply it most successfully. It is equally predictable that there will be a clear sincere manifestation of good neighborliness officially and popularly in the reception which he will get everywhere he is seen or heard.

One of the best features of the President's tour will be that he is accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower. That will give it the intimate social touch which is an important factor in all relations with Latins as a people. It can be expected that Mrs. Eisenhower will be at least as good neighborly as the President in all contacts, moreso in many—women have a special qualification in that area of social relations.

According to a White House announcement, the President has two hopes for his journey: that it will (1) "publicly reflect his deep interest in all the countries of the New World" and (2) "encourage further development of the inter-American system, not only as a means of meeting the aspirations of the peoples of the Americas, but also as a further example of the way all peoples may live in peaceful cooperation.'

No announcement has yet been made with reference to any specific aims that the President may have for his mission. Primarily, he is aiming at better mutual understanding, an objective on which he can and will get much useful information from his accompanying brother who has personally represented him in several Latin-American visits.

There is a feeling that he should discuss, analyze and make recommendations on the creation and operation of a Pan-American economic union. Some progress in that direction has been made among several of the South American nations. Some study of it is reported to have been undertaken by Canada. An interest in that direction led to the South American Fortnight celebrated in Dallas, Tex., during the second half of last October, at which nine South American diplomats were special guests. Business organizations in many other US localities could do well in following that example and entertaining members of similar South American groups.

Those interesting themselves for any reason in the President's mission to our Southern neighbors have been somewhat puzzled by the announcement a fortnight ago that his opponent in the 1952 and 1956 elections planned to leave Chicago February 9 and make his way to South America overland by way of Central America and spend two months there, visiting about twice as many of the countries as have been listed for Presidential calls. The Presidential candidate, who may make another try, was reported to have said that the trip "is for business and my own education." He has been doing more than a little world-traveling—and writing about it—in recent months. He is not so old as not possibly to have some use for that "education" some time.

Washington Talks It Over

Sen. Kefauver Is All Ready to Entertain the Public and Embarrass the Drug Industry Once Again As He Unfolds the Second Act of His Little 'Why-Are-Prices-So-High' Melodrama.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee is raising the curtain on the second act of his melodrama, "The Great Drug Price Investigation," Thursday (January 21) and advance billings promise that it will be equally as entertaining to the public and as embarrassing to the industry as was the first act.

Committee investigators hit pay dirt in the investigation of steroids when they hammered away at the spread in producer prices between the cost of the drug and the price of the tablets to druggists, and they will be trying for the same target when the tranquilizer manufacturers are put on the firing line.

Advance warnings have already come from the committee that if attempts are again made by manufacturers to justify the price spreads by pointing to the high costs of promoting trade names, they are going to have to do some explaining about the kinds of promotional activities they have been financing.

Investigators have been digging into this angle and have gathered material that is almost guaranteed to capture the headlines. An example was the "news" leaked to the press a few days ago of one producer which favors its physician customers with long-playing records.

The boost which the earlier hearings on steroids gave to the growing movement for mail-order prescription service meanwhile is starting to kick back on the committee. State pharmacy organizations held an emergency meeting on this development recently and are letting the congressmen know that they consider such schemes a serious threat to public health. They have the moral, if not the open endorsement, of the Food & Drug Administration with them.

These are some of the public health hazards of mail-order prescription operations, being cited: delays encountered in obtaining prescriptions by mail, encouragement of self-medication practices during the lapse of time prescriptions are enroute, opportunities for deviators to obtain drugs for illicit traffic, and the tendency to use non-professional personnel in filling prescriptions by mail-order pharmacies.

25 YEARS AGO IN Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

(Issue of January 21, 1935)

The executive director of the National Emergency Council threatens increased federal control of business unless production, distribution and employment are better regulated by business itself. "This is disquieting news," comments OPD in an editorial, "for those who once considered the 'New Deal' sufficient, then came to regard it as too much. There are those, in the position to do something about it, who feel that a new deal is not enough; that a new deck is needed, and probably a new game."

Commercial Solvents Corporation and Corn Products Refining Company, in a joint action, have purchased the entire business and assets of Dunbar Molasses Corporation and the Molasses Products Corporation.

Early action on oil control legislation is forecast as the senate committee on mines and mining reports a modification of the Connally bill prohibiting interstate shipment of "hot" oil and urges its speedy passage. "Hot" oil is designated in the bill as contraband oil.

50 YEARS AGO

(Issue of January 17, 1910)

Short supply of raw materials confronts the soap and paint manufacturing industries with a dire emergency. A great scarcity of all soap oils and fats has made itself prominently felt during the past year. Paint makers, owing to the scarcity and high price of linseed oil, are given increasing attention to Lumbang oil, a product of the Philippines.

In 1909 Japan imported 20,752,473 pounds of dried fish used for fertilizing.

75 YEARS AGO

(Issue of January 21, 1885)

"A Chinaman near Roclin, Cal., made this season a shipment of over 2,600 horned toads to San Francisco, from which place they are sent to China, where they are converted into a high-priced medicine."

"The carrying of a roll of brimstone in the pocket is believed by many persons to be a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, but we believe it has been left to a Dr. Herring to establish the fact that a half drachma of the flowers of sulfur worn in the foot of each stocking is a sure preventive of cholera, and that one clad as it were in this sanitary armour may walk unscathed through the very hotbeds of the disease."

OPD has received a holiday gift from the fancy goods department of McKesson & Robbins: two artistic specimens of lithography on zinc. "The subjects of the pictures," OPD reports, "are two remarkably fascinating young ladies who, while not in themselves to be regarded as 'fancy goods,' reflect creditably the excellent taste which characterizes the department from which they emanate." Turning to the question of payola in general: "The members of the staff of the Reporter, though not ungrateful, are no longer moved by holiday greetings from their friends when they are presented in the form of diamond scarf pins, seal-skin overcoats, Waterbury watches, and like articles of personal adornment." But for such gifts as the zinc lithos, "the tear of gratitude rises unbidden to the editorial eye, and the editorial tongue can only murmur with choked emotion, yum-yum."

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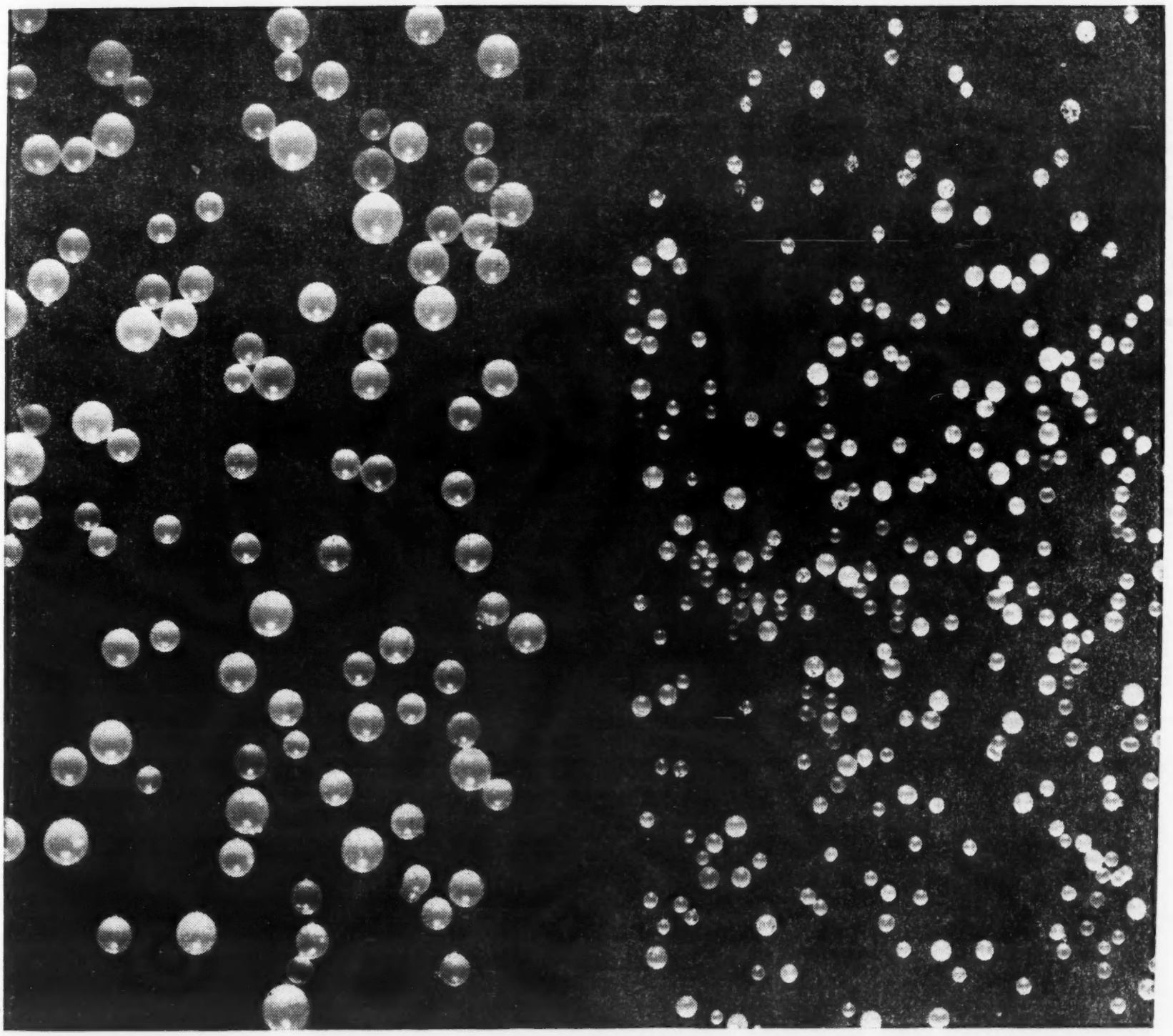

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Heavy Chemicals

Stepping still higher to the drumroll of steel boom are **zinc metal, lead metal,** the former up ½ cent a pound last week, the latter unchanged with a firm undertone and a price boost floating in the near-by crystal ball. **Quicksilver business** prospects are brightening, trade sources now looking for a zip-up of demand, a snugger supply position, and price rises totaling about $10 a flask within the next three months. Acid sales, spurred by steel and by climbing output throughout industry, look to keep a boom pace through late Spring, maybe into early Summer, with a possible Fall revival, trade sources say.

Meanwhile it's winter, and calcium chloride comes on bigger in highway ice-control outlets, sales turning up earlier than usual, notably in Northeast where a second major snowfall has just blanketed the area. (Last year, the Winter around New York was mostly mild 'till late February.)

After a brief breather at year's end, chlorine and caustic soda sales activity has turned back to boomward, producers thrusting throttle to floorboard to keep supply abreast of rising demand levels.

And steps forward Business & Defense Services Administration, in a year's end report, to note that selenium was prodded to livelier stepping, marketwise, last year, by broadening use in electrical and electronic devices. Details below.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 9, at 95.3 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 80.3 percent for the previous week and 91.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Boric—Business jogging along, price steady, supply adequate.

Chromic—Brisk business volume, steady prices, adequate supply.

Hydrochloric — Business prospects haven't looked this good since auto-boom year 1955, some trade sources are saying. The long standstill in steel has created a backlog of demand that won't be fully satisfied for many months, they add.

Current outlook is for something like a ten percent jump in automobile output, meaning more steel consumption. Plans for capital expansion and new equipment purchases point to big steel usage in that direction. Employment is up, disposable income of consumers looks abundant, installment credit is plentiful.

In short, these trades sources say, the bloom will be on the boom at least until the Summer slowdown, may resume in late Summer.

Nitric—Movement to fertilizer makers is just now getting underway, won't be in seasonal stride till late February, sources in the trade report. Industrial accounts are highly active, taking material in good volume, ordering with a little more lead time than prevalent during steel strike.

Sulfuric—American Iron & Steel Institute estimates that steel output during the week just closed was exactly the same as the actual total for the previous week: 2,715,000 net tons, 95.3 percent of capacity.

A month ago output was running at 2,726,000 tons, a year ago at 2,111,000 tons.

No change is reported in the sulfuric acid pricing situation—major producers sticking with list, plenty of competitive shading by the minors, according to informed observers.

Supply is plentiful; even if demand should soar above the current boom level, producers anticipate no difficulty in providing the material.

Bases and Salts

Cadmium Chloride—This material is being advanced 5½c. per pound today (January 18), partially recouping the 12c. reduction posted December 28, 1959. New price for a 100-pound drum is 41½c. per pound.

Cadmium Nitrate—Prices are advanced 4c. a pound today (January 18), to 82c. a pound in carloads, 84c. in less than carloads, and 80c. in truckloads.

Calcium Chloride—Highway ice-control is coming on big earlier than usual in the Northeast where two major snowfalls have already been recorded. Last year, the Winter around New York was mostly mild till late February.

Sales to concrete treating outlets are also on the upswing.

Price Trends

Advanced
Zinc metal, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1959
106.73	106.73	103.53	104.28

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chlorine—After a brief breather at year's end, sales activity has turned briskly upward. With producers stepping up operations, supply has kept pace with the rising demand level.

Caustic Soda—Snappy business volume reported. Supply reported adequate to meet all needs.

Copper Sulfate—Downtrending output reverses itself in November, uptrending to twice the October rate; shipments likewise turnabout, up 47 percent; stocks gain five percent; all data courtesy of Mines Bureau.

Items:

- Production hits 3,352 tons; copper content, 838 tons; viewed against October's 1,976 tons; copper content, 494 tons.
- Shipments climb boomward, touching 3,356 tons; see them against October's 2,276 tons; not so good a month since May brought 5,280 tons.
- Stocks left standing at 2,432 tons; compare with October's 2,324 tons.

Sodium Silicofluoride—Extraction of this material in phosphatic fertilizer operations could be stepped up any time that fluoridation demand improved. Right now though that outlet is just about steady.

While a few cities have let fluoridation contracts lapse, the difference has hardly been felt, not one of these cities being of major importance.

Price is steady and unchanged, supply in balance.

Sulfur—Pricing situation remains unchanged, posted prices at $25 per long ton for bright.

As previously, some customers along the East Coast are being offered a $3.50 discount in the form of freight contributions, plus, in some cases, an additional discount of $1.

Apparently there has been no move to change list prices to accord with this pricing policy. Sources close to the trade say that the discounts are only a competitive measure and that no producer, not even the one originating them, has any wish to see the discounts become uniform or permanent.

Supply position of Frasch producers is reported to be much improved over a year ago, thanks to last year's upturn of sales.

Nonferrous Metals

Lead—"The demand for lead in 1960 will probably show an increase of approximately 3½ percent over the 1959 estimated figure of 1,100,000 short tons." Thus, Business & Defense Services Administration.

Items:

- 1959 total output expected to figure 11.6 percent higher than '58's 986,000 tons, the result of a 21 percent boost in lead consumption in batteries.
- Lead requirements for tetraethyl lead, used in gasoline, showed only token increase in '59.
- The expected increase in consumption this year is based on a 22 percent jump in automotive output, an increase of five to eight percent in red lead and litharge production.
- In metal products, lead needs for solder, ammunition and several small categories are expected to more than offset a further decrease in lead cable covring this year.

Mercury—Demand is still slow, but market shows a firmer front owing to fairly snug supply. Some quotations reported as low as $211 on very large lots, but most business last week was transacted at $213 a flask or better.

Magnesium—Taking a preliminary look-

Heavy Chemicals

&see, Bureau of Mines finds 1959 magnesium output dragging along at the depressed 1958 rate.

Produced were 30,000 tons, down negligibly from '58's 30,096, but not in sight of '57's 81,263-ton peak; and quite below '56's 68,346 & '55's 61,135.

"Early reports," says the Mines Bureau, "showed consumption of primary magnesium in 1959 was 45,000 tons, or approximately 28 percent above 1958."

"While a large portion of the metal consumed for structural products," the bureau continues, "was used for defense requirements, a number of new uses of the metal were reported for producing structural items for civilian use."

Consumption thus jumping while output stands fast, stocks close 40 percent lower.

All through 1959, the Bureau points out, price is unmoved at 35¼c. a pound, no change since 1½c. upward jump of August 13, 1956.

Selenium—Prodding this material to livelier stepping, marketwise, last year was a broadening role in electrical & electronic devices.

Up went production—says Mines Bureau, weaving year's-end statistical garland—10 percent to 800,000 pounds, up from '58's 727,000 pounds.

Even better, consumption turns up 36 percent, hits 737,000 pounds, up a million pounds; though still below the all time peak of government stockpiling days: 1,035,000 pounds in 1956.

A sharp drop in stocks, as a consequence, down 196,000 tons from a year ago, closing at 354,000 tons; still, obviously, an ample level.

"Production would have jumped higher," observers surmise, "had there been no strike in copper"; it was a protracted strike, they add.

Imports soar during '59 but price holds steady—for first time in years—at $7 for commercial, $9.50 for high grade, $20 for 99.999 percent pure.

Silver—Long-established price stands steady at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Prices higher up 1c. a pound, undertone firm, closing Friday at $1 a pound.

Zinc—Spurred by capacity-level steel operations, zinc consumption rose appreciably last week over an already-high rate. Producers took the opportunity to raise quotations ½c. a pound. Prime western was quoted at 13c. a pound, E. St. Louis.

From the American Zinc Institute comes word that zinc output rose to 69,666 short tons in December from 62,346 the previous month.

Shipments, the Institute reported, were also up—to 84,498 tons from the previous month's 74,596. Stocks declined sharply, standing at 154,419 tons at month's end compared with 176,157 a month earlier.

Daily average production, it was reported, was 2,247 tons, as against November's 2,078, and 2,350 for the year as a whole.

The year's output was tabbed at 858,020 tons with a monthly average of 71,501 tons compared with 872,867 in 1958 with a monthly average of 72,739 tons. Exports and drawback rose to 17,971 tons from only 1,498 in 1958.

Turning back to December output, that of special high grade totaled 27,949 tons, of high grade 4,202 tons, of intermediate 568 tons and of prime western 36,947 tons, according to the AZI report.

FMC Adds Rubber Grade To Magnesium Oxide Line

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has added magnesium oxide for neoprene-type rubber to the product line or its mineral products division. Tradenamed "Seamag," the material is made at FMC's magnesias-from-seawater plant at Newark, Calif.

"Seamag," priced at 20 cents per pound, is said to have such reactive qualities as acid acceptance and anti-scorch.

Other magnesias produced by the division include adsorptive, chemical, oxychloride and periclase grades.

Mineral Compounds Correction

In its January 4th story regarding mineral compounds for feeds, OPD erroneously stated that the mineral source compounds are limited to given percentages in animal feeds. It should have been pointed out that the Food & Drug Administration limitations refer to the percentages of the elements, regardless of the salts from which their metal equivalents are derived.

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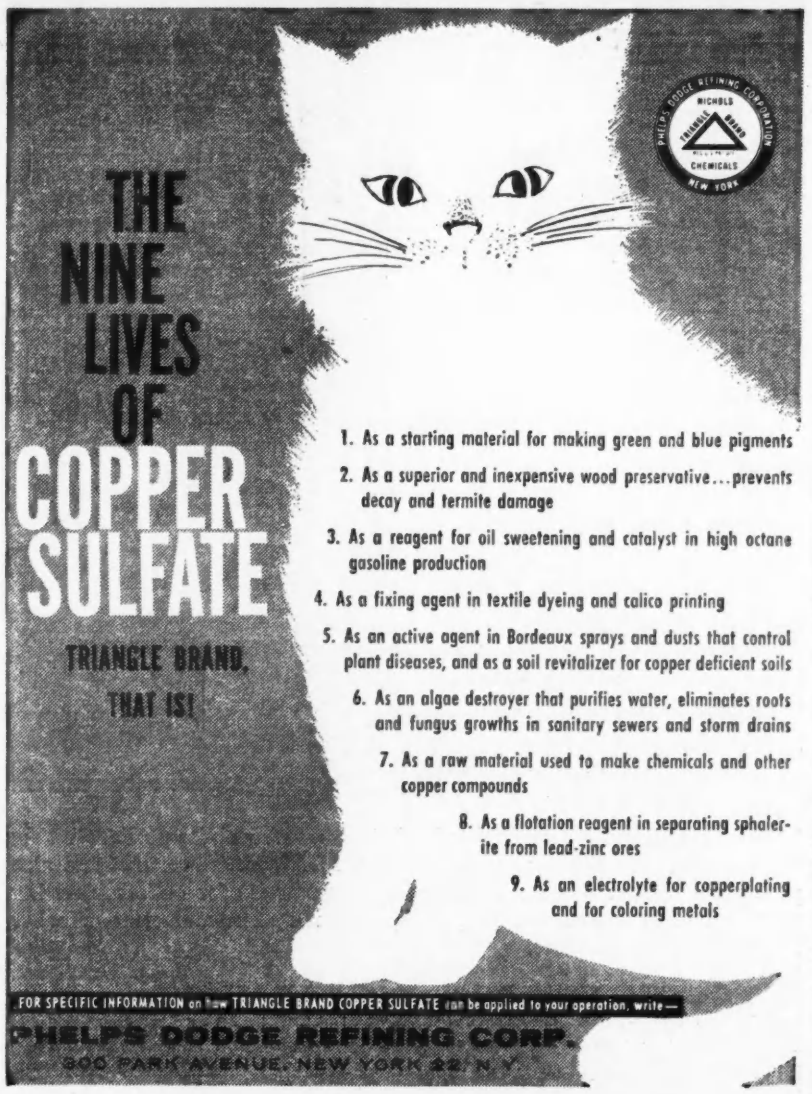
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Data Offered

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., has published new data on "DPA," the company's brand of **4, 4-bis (4-hydroxyphenyl) pentanoic acid.** Copies are available from its office at Racine, Wis.

Wheelabrator Corporation has made available a **filter cloth comparison chart** showing temperature, strength, resistance characteristics and relative cost of five cloths commonly used in dust and fume collectors. Copies may be had on request to the company at 1235 South Byrkit street, Mishawaka, Ind. The five materials covered are cotton, nylon, orlon, dacron and silicone. Resistance to acids, alkali and abrasion is rated.

General Dyestuff Company, a sales division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, has a twenty-two-page booklet describing a variety of applications of **"Igepal" surfactants** in the manufacture of pulp and paper. A copy of bulletin AP-97 may be obtained by writing the company at 435 Hudson street, New York 14. Added features of the bulletin include a brief outline of the chemistry of these **alkylphenol/ethylene oxide adducts** and a discussion of their properties in general. Also, the text incorporates sketches, **washing-equipment design charts, and felt-washing formulations.**

Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division has issued a revised technical bulletin on the use of **"Syton DS," a colloidal silica dispersion employed in textile processing and finishing.** Copies are available from the company at 800 North Lindbergh boulevard, St. Louis 66, Mo.

W. R. Grace & Co. has issued a booklet on manufacture of **plastic pipe,** from Grace's **"Grex" polyethylene.** Copies of "Plastic Pipe From Grex High Density Polyethylene," are available from the company's polymer chemicals division at Clifton, N. J.

Ansul Chemical Company has issued a new and revised catalogue of fire equipment, **including portable** extinguishers, stationary machinery, piped systems and large capacity mobile equipment such as jeeps and trucks. For copies, write to the company's catalogue department at Marinette, Wis. Hand portable extinguishers shown in the catalogue cover requirements for Class A, B and C fires as well as combustible metal fires. Among the new portable units featured are the company's "Monitor" extinguisher and the "Sentry" energized series.

Cayahoga Lime Formed By Two Other Companies

Minerals & Chemical Corporation of America, Menlo Park, N.J., has teamed up with Neville Lime Company to form a new manufacturing unit, Cayahoga Lime Company.

Cayahoga, according to a report from Minerals & Chemicals, will build a plant at Cleveland, Ohio, for supplying high quality metallurgical lime to the Cleveland steel area.

The plant, it is noted, will use the newly-designed vertical lime kilns of Chemstone Corporation, a Minerals & Chemicals subsidiary.

Through this subsidiary, the parent company has at its disposal a limestone quarry and lime plant at Strasburg, Va., and another quarry furnishing fluxstone and building aggregate at Marblehead, Ohio.

Hydrogen Cyanide Rating In Need of Boost: Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has filed a petition with the Food & Drug Administration proposing an increase in the present tolerance for residues of hydrogen cyanide in or on certain raw agricultural commodities from post harvest fumigation.

Under existing rules, a tolerance of twenty-five parts per million is allowed. The petition proposes to raise this to seventy-five parts per million for barley, buckwheat, corn (including popcorn), grain sorghums, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.

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Obituaries

A. Graham McNair

A. Graham McNair, general manager of the chemical division of F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C., died January 4.

Mr. McNair joined F. H. Ross in 1937 as a chemical salesman, became sales manager of the chemical department in 1940 and was appointed general manager of the chemical division in 1954.

A vice-president of the company, he had been on the board of directors since 1940.

George W. Perkins

George W. Perkins, a director of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died January 10 in New York. He was sixty-four years old.

As treasurer, executive-vice president and then director, Mr. Perkins played a vital role in the growth of Merck during the years 1927-48. During the latter year he left the company to enter the service of the federal government, assuming such high ranking positions as assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs and permanent representative on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He rejoined the Merck board in 1957.

R. N. Wheelock

R. N. Wheelock, director of the engineering department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died January 13 in that city. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Wheelock joined Hercules in 1925. After serving in various engineering posts here and abroad, he was named assistant chief engineer in 1945. He became head of the engineering department on January 1 of this year.

Jules F. Boand, retired general superintendent of the Chicago branch plants of National Lead Company, New York, died January 9 in Chicago.

William J. Nimmons, retired assistant director of merchandising for the textile division of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., died January 13 in New York. He was sixty-two years old.

Frank C. Rowley, production manager in the sales department of the Durez Plastics Division of Hooker Chemical Corporation, died January 7 in Buffalo, N. Y. He was fifty-four years old.

Hercules Eyes Imperial

—*Continued from page 3*

sued and outstanding of Imperial common stock will be exchanged for 509,802 shares of a new class of Hercules stock, to be designated $2 cumulative convertible preferred stock.

The new stock will be subordinate to the existing Hercules 5 percent preferred stock, and will be noncallable for five years.

The exchange would be at the rate of two shares of imperial for each share of the new Hercules preferred stock. Such new Hercules stock would carry the right to be converted into 9/10 of a share of Hercules par value common stock for a period of sixty days subsequent to its date of issue and thereafter into 8/10 of a share of such common stock.

Imperial was organized in 1902, and over the years it has become one of the leading United States suppliers of pigment colors to the paint, varnish, plastic, printing inks, and synthetic fiber industries. It is a major supplier of fine quality wallpapers.

Imperial on American Stock Exchange

Its common stock is listed on the American Stock Exchange. The company, with its principal office in Glens Falls, N. Y., has plants located in Glens Falls and Plattsburg, N. Y., and a wholly-owned subsidiary in St. Johns, Quebec, Canada.

Hercules commenced business in 1913. It is a major supplier of chemical materials, its principal business being manufacture and processing of chemical raw materials and intermediates serving a wide variety of industries. These include protective coatings, paper, mining and quarrying, synthetic fibers, agricultural chemicals, plastics, rubber, petroleum, food and construction.

Hercules manufactures its products in twenty-three plants in the United States and also has interests in subsidiaries in several foreign countries.

For the calendar year 1959, Imperial expects to have total sales of about $27,127,000, net income of about $1,910,000, equivalent to $1.88 per share of common stock.

In the same period, Hercules sales are expected to aggregate approximately $280 million, with a net income of about $23,500,000, or $2.75 per share of common stock.

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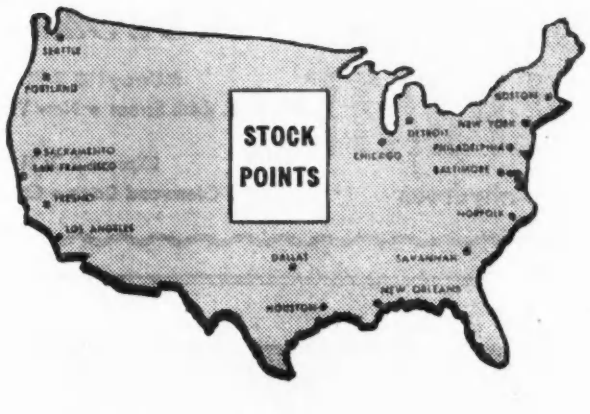

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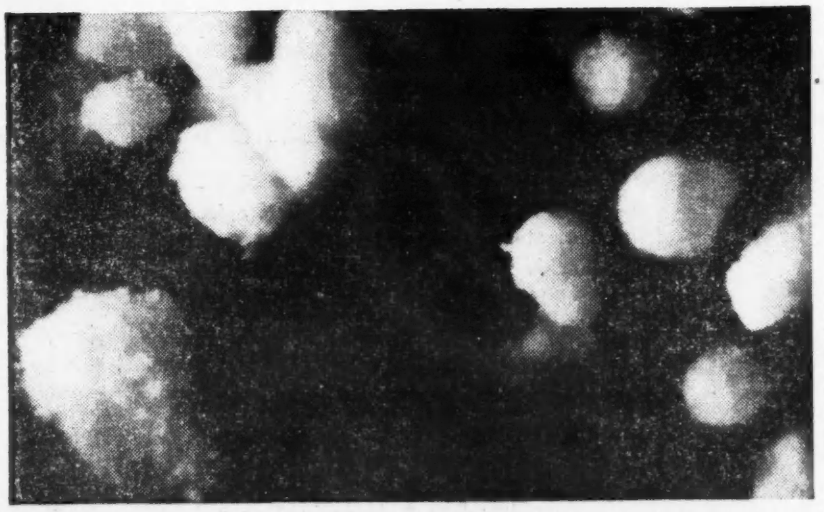

Photomicrograph shows amazing bulking power of a granule of spray-dried phosphate (left) when compared with conventional form (right).

Photomicrograph shows how to add 30% more bulk to detergents with spray-dried phosphates

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HOOKER CHEMICALS PLASTICS

Northeastern Weed Group Elects U. of Delaware Man

E. M. Rahn, extension weed specialist for the University of Delaware, has been elected president of the Northeastern Weed Control Conference for 1960, succeeding L. G. Utter, Diamond Alkali Company, Painesville, Ohio.

L. J. Southwick, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been named vice-president and D. A. Schallock, Rutgers University, will continue as secretary-treasurer.

A total of 650 registrants were reported at the three-day meeting held in New York City. This was said to be the largest registration in the history of the conference.

The 1961 meeting will be held on January 4, 5 and 6, at the New Yorker hotel, New York.

Canadian Chemical Names Two to Vice-Presidencies

Canadian Chemical Company, Ltd., Montreal, has appointed Vincent T. Anwyll vice-president and general manager, and J. C. Langford a vice-president. Mr. Langford will continue as plant manager at the company's Edmonton facilities.

In other recent advances, Paul E. Gishler has been made director of research; Michael Rudge manager of the development department, and Stanley McCready sales manager.

James A. Stenstrom has been named to the newly-created position of director of marketing.

Becco Starts Construction Of New Distributing Center

Becco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation is starting construction this week on a new distributing center. Located at Lyndhurst, N. J., the center is slated for completion by May 1. It will replace the company's existing facilities at Jersey City, N. J.

Chemical Buyers Arrange

—Continued from page 7

workshop panel, discussing "Evaluation of Domestic and Foreign Chemical Suppliers Through Roundtable Discussion."

Chief discussion leader at the Chicago meeting will be G. H. Reinier, Abbott Laboratories. S. E. Spencer, jr., General Foods Corporation, will be filling that role in New York.

Papers to be presented at both meetings are "Legal Aspects of Trade Relations," by Robert R. MacIver, Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation; "Training and Professional Development," by John Hoagland, Michigan State University; and "The Changing World Chemical Industry and its Impact on the Chemical Buyer," by C. S. Dennison, International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation.

F. G. Schmitt, Merck Chemical division of Merck & Co., will moderate the roundtable discussion.

NEW DIRECTOR: Dr. Melvin Hochberg, elected a director of Nopco Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.

Mines Bureau Studying Ways to Use Uranium

Bureau of Mines has embarked on a research program aimed at finding uses for the government's mounting stockpile of depleted uranium—a byproduct of enriched uranium produced for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Department of the Interior discloses that four of the bureau's research centers have been given over to the project—which is being undertaken with AEC cooperation.

Several thousand tons of the byproduct—in the form of uranium hexafluoride—can be made available to industry each year, if the research venture succeeds in turning up a profitable application, according to the Interior.

Current studies are directed toward potential uses in the metallurgical and petroleum industries.

Research sites are the Rolla, Mo., metallurgy research center; Boulder City, Nev., metallurgy research center; Albany, Ore., metallurgy research center and Laramie, Wyo., pertoleum research center.

Plummer Moving to Florida

William B. Plummer expects to move his chemical consulting business to Florida by March 1. After that date, his address will be P. O. Box 4875, Warrington, Fla.

DuPont Makes Plates

—Continued from page 5

$10 per square foot, is expected to get a series of trimmings as production moves from pilot to commercial scale.

But an announcement by duPont suggests that while right now they be more expensive than other equipment, the plates already are bargain-priced.

"Any economic comparison of 'Dycril' plates with other printing surfaces must take into account the entire reproduction system from copy to the final printed result," the company says.

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Jobs & People

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**John J. Costello** has been appointed general credit manager and **H. Irving Fawcett** assistant general credit manager. The former succeeds **Anthony S. Fasullo,** who is retiring after forty years of service.

Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Air Reduction Company—**John V. Kaine** has been promoted to central district sales manager with headquarters in Cleveland.

Dewey & Almy Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge, Mass.—**Richard W. Haward** has been named sales manager of the eastern container sales department. **Robert J. Douglass** has been named assistant sales manager of that department. His former post, that of product manager for can sealing compounds goes to **Richard G. Allen.** Mr. Allen is succeeded as midwest product sales manager for construction chemicals by **Richard T. Spada.**

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Kenneth W. Marty,** senior chemist in the planning and economics section of the research department, has been advanced to the technical service staff of the chlorinated products division.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Dr. Edmond C. Botti,** a sales promotion specialist, has been assigned to the newly-created post of assistant export manager. **William R. DeValinger, jr.,** has been named assistant technical manager for white pigments, and **Barton K. Feroe** replaces him as sales promotion manager.

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—**L. Paul Dougherty** and **Jack Doyle** have been added to the organic chemical sales staff, Mr. Dougherty in the New England territory and Mr. Doyle covering West Virginia, southeastern Ohio and parts of Pennsylvania and New York.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Walter H. Vastrick** has been named to the sales staff of the chemicals, pigments and metals division in Baltimore, Md.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**William L. Cahall** has been named director of sales. In other executive appointments, **Warren F. Beasley** has been made director of development and operations for the Western Hemisphere; **Harvey J. Taufen,** director of development and operations, Far East; and **Henry Reeves, Jr.,** director of development and operations in Europe.

Matthews Chemical Company, San Francisco, Calif.—**Rod Taft,** formerly San Francisco district manager for American Potash & Chemical Corporation, will join Matthews this month in a role connected with expansion of industrial activities.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York—**Charles E. Vaughan** has been appointed assistant retail trade promotion manager at the New York office.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Greg W. Daues** has been appointed a group leader in the research department of the plastics division's plant at Texas City, Tex.

National Carbon Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Company—**Charles J. Chapman** has been appointed vice-president in charge of marketing.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Charles K. Fetzer** has been appointed personnel manager at the Union, N. J., plant.

Union Carbide Chemical Corporation, New York—**Alvan W. Holeywell** has been elected treasurer of Pyrofax Gas Corporation, a Carbide subsidiary, and will continue in his present post as secretary.

Acrylic Latex Set

—*Continued from page 4*

lieves, is set to become as big a factor in the water-based paint market as are the well-established acrylics for stucco, cinder block, concrete, asbestos shingles and other masonry surfaces.

"Excellent results," he says, "have been obtained in exterior applications made on wood surfaces.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Korea, with the financial help of its favorite banker, International Cooperation Administration, is shopping for $17 million worth of fertilizer materials. Bids for part of this hefty order were submitted by manufacturers around-the-world on January 9 but as yet, no announcement has been made as to what countries and firms will be awarded contracts and for what amounts. Indications are, however, that domestic manufacturers' share of the business is likely to be smaller than their Japanese competitors. The latter, a usually well-informed trade source says, are likely to get the bulk of the nitrogen business—which dollar-wise is the major part of the overall order. He feels, though, the US will supply most of the mixed fertilizers and triple superphosphate Korea wants and possibly a small part of the nitrogen requirement. It'll likely be a toss-up between Europe and the US for the potash business, he adds.

While one usually thinks of fertilizers in connection with large acreage farms, one can't underestimate the non-farm market as a potential source of sales. In six New England states, for example, according to a recent study reported by the National Plant Food Institute, 53,700 tons of commercial fertilizers were used on lawns, gardens and house plants during the year ended June 30, 1959. This was about 12 percent of overall use of fertilizer in the region—based on estimated total consumption of about 450,000 tons.

Of the mixed fertilizers used in the area (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), the most popular grade by far was the 5-10-10, which accounted for nearly one-fourth of total home consumption.

Approximately one-eighth of the fertilizer used, reportedly, was of organic origin—primarily dried animal manure, activated sludge and process tankage. Straight materials, such as ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate and superphosphate, accounted for less than two percent of the total.

The study indicated that non-farm usage of fertilizers is not all it could be. This was said to be because city dwellers have little knowledge of the composition of fertilizer, plant food ratios, or the proper ratios to use for various purposes. And all too often they depend on their local garden supply or hardware dealer for advice about types and amounts to use, which advice frequently produces disappointing results.

Ammonium Nitrate—Producers of ammonium nitrate have done their level-headed best to encourage contract customers to take deliveries in the fall. As an incentive, they've regularly offered very liberal discounts. This practice, however, has never worked out too well.

In fact, for a few weeks during June, 1958, before price schedules for the coming season were announced, it looked as if the trade was going to discontinue off-season discounts completely. Competition ruled otherwise, though, and discounts amounting to $8 (August-September) and $3 (October-December) were eventually offered. As expected, this method resulted in a peak-valley type of demand pattern, the peaks occurring just before the next higher price went into effect.

In the current season, producers apparently hoped to remedy this problem by starting with a $5 discount in August and dropping it $1 each month up to and including December. This system did not prove satisfactory either. According to several reports, it pretty much stifled inquiry this Fall.

Consequently, some if not all producers of ammonium nitrate are holding big stocks of the material at the present time. They can, of course, look forward to a very busy shipping season this Spring, but distribution difficulties, they may have. So buyers might be wise to request the earliest possible delivery date.

Animal Proteins—Prices for fishmeal and fishscrap, which were advanced $3 per ton in late December, were recently dropped $5 per ton. In light of the fact that the former higher schedule was seen as a bit arbitrary and less a reflection of actual conditions than the desire on the part of sellers to strengthen the market, the reduction was not an unusual development.

It is interesting to note that meal was selling, where available, at $162 per ton this time last year, in contrast with the current price of $110. And due to heavy supplies and slow demand, it's unlikely that this quote will go higher in the immediate future. Eventually, a trade member says, firming will be apparent, but for the present he rules out an increase. In fact, he feels there's reason to suspect that prices may go lower before they go higher.

Triple Superphosphate—Trade sources pretty much agree that triple superphosphate is "apparently in fairly tight supply." But they dismiss stories of a big shortage as over-exaggerations. What's at work behind these reports, they think, is a duplication of commitments.

In other words, one buyer needing, say, 100 tons of triple and not being able to get it from his usual supplier, canvasses five other sellers of the material, leaving his 100 ton order with each—just in case. So after he's made a few phone calls, his original 100 ton order is up to 500 tons or more.

In this or any other business, this "duplication" frequently happens but old-hands in the market are usually quick to see through it although this doesn't stop rumors of a shortage from circulating.

That triple superphosphate is in fairly tight supply is, however, true. Attesting to the fact are reports that some producers are buying from others and that most production scheduled for the remainder of the season is just about committed. But while contract buyers should have no real fears about availability of material once they request deliveries, spot buyers might have to shop around for their requirements. It's believed that some "blending people as well as some direct application users in the Midwest are without contracts and they'll mostly be the ones concerned with the state of supplies from here on in.

Several reasons are offered for the "fairly tight supply" of triple. Among these and perhaps the most significant is that the average grade of mixed fertilizers is increasing in plant food content. Thus, with higher analyses fertilizers in greater demand, mixers are buying more triple than ever before.

Another factor behind the "fairly tight supply," is that last season corn and wheat farmers chose unlimited acreage at low supports rather than the alternative and consequently, they were anxious to get maximum yields per acre. This naturally meant greater consumption of fertilizers.

Triple differs from ordinary superphosphate in that it is produced by the addition of phosphoric acid, rather than sulfuric, to phosphate rock, thus avoiding formation of insoluble gypsum as in "super," and achieving at the same time about three times the amount of available phosphate (as P_2O_5).

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Fishmeal, Atlantic, $5 per ton
Fishscrap, Atlantic, $5 per ton

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1959
110.64	110.98*	110.56	112.01

* Revised

For Current Prices see Page 9

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during September and October, 1959:

	October	September
DDT	13,199,404	13,328,334
2,4-D*	3,443,579	2,420,409
Ester & Salts	**4,829,669	1,567,366
Acid equivalent	**3,608,488	1,053,922
BHC	1,919,530	1,638,050
Gamma isomer	522,905	518,246
Tetraethylthiuram sulfides	534,292	437,331
2,4,5-T	268,320	484,721

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
** Partly estimated.

Petroleum Derivatives

The main feature of the petroleum market is still the tight supply of benzene. Reserves are at extremely low levels and is not likely to show much improvement before the second quarter. Despite a 30 million gallon increase in the output of benzene during the first ten months of 1959, compared to the 1958 output, demand continues to outstrip supply. Production for the month of October, 1959, reflects the inactivity of the cokeoven operators. In that month output fell 12 million gallons from the October, 1958, level of 29 million gallons.

The rest of the aromatics are slow this week. Their long supply positions are in sharp contrast to the situation in benzene. Toluene and xylene, while they both show decreases in production for the month of October, 1959, total production the first three-quarters of 1959 was above their 1958 levels by almost 2.5 million gallons in each case.

Activity in the aliphatics continues along at its usual pace. Favorable balances in supply and demand are reported by producers. Mineral spirits, the largest brush application paint solvent, is moving well. Odorless mineral spirits benefits from the colder weather as painting activity shifts indoors. Both Stoddard and VM&P naphtha are routine this week.

The microcrystalline and paraffin waxes continue to enjoy capacity demand while prices are unchanged from previous weeks.

The American Petroleum Institute reports that imports of petroleum products for the week ended December 26, 1959, totaled 1,737,000 barrels. Crude oil accounted for 991,400 barrels, while other petroleum products made up the remainder of 746,000 barrels.

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Reserves of this chronically scarce aromatic solvent have reached record lows in most areas. Most producers feel that it will be the second quarter before Benzene will spill into pipe lines in sufficient quantities to satisfy consumers. The contract price of 34c. a gallon seems safe enough according to producers.

Production of benzene for the first ten months of 1959 show that the output was nearly 30,000,000 gallons above the same period in 1958. Production for October 1959 was nearly 12 million gallons below the same month in 1958. This last figure reflects the effect of the shutdown of the cokeovens on benzene supply.

Toluene—Stocks of this solvent are more than plentiful in all areas. Prices remain in the 25c. to 32c. a gallon range. During the first ten months of 1959 the output of toluene was 34 million gallons over the same period in 1958. For the month of October 1959 the production of toluene was nearly 3 million gallons below the level set for the same month in 1958.

Xylene—The abundance that has been around in xylene over the last year shows every sign of being part of the aromatic scene in the forseeable future. During the first ten months of 1959 the production of xylene was 183,394,000 gallons. This compares to the 1958 figure of 169,879,000 gallons for the same period. For the month of September 1959 output of xylene was almost 3,000,000 gallons below the level set in the same month in the previous year.

Aliphatic Solvents

Cleaner's Naphtha—With the seasonal decline in cleaning operations, solvent demand in this market has reached very low levels. Supplies are abundant with prices holding in the same range as in previous weeks.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 2, totaled 252,900,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 255,454,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,554,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,413,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,141,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1959
103.64	103.64	103.04	104.54

For Current Prices see Page 9

Mineral Spirits—The regular mineral spirits and Stoddard solvent are moving well. Sales are reported at good volume and supplies adequate. The odorless type of mineral spirits is enjoying an increase in demand as the painting activity shifts indoors with the colder weather.

VM&P Naphtha—The market for this item remains routine; sales are normal and prices unchanged. The related naphtha solvents which provide for better performance in industrial coatings are faring better as they cut into the older VM&P market.

LPG's

Butane/Propane—According to the A.P.I., the production of this gas from refineries was estimated at 25,699,000 gallons for the first two weeks of December 1959. This is an increase of 3,361,000 gallons from the same period in 1958. Output from refineries was placed at 2,032,000 gallons, down from the 1958 level of 3,203,000 gallons.

Ethane/Ethlene—In a report from the A.P.I., the output of this LP gas for the period December 1-15 was 21,354,000 gallons, a decrease of 532,000 gallons from the 1958 level. Production from refineries was set at 16,081,000 gallons for the same period, an increase of 703,000 gallons registered a year ago.

Waxes

Microcrystalline Wax—There is no change from the previous week in market conditions affecting the light colored microcrystallines. Food packaging demand continues to account for a large share of production. Prices are unchanged.

Paraffin—Crude prices held to price levels of 6.55c. per pound. Fully refined paraffins in various melting point ranges are comparably quoted in tankcars at the refinery at price levels of 7.65c. per pound. Domestic demand is steady with little change.

Miscellaneous

The A.P.I. estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended January 1 was 7,067,825 barrels.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 8,369,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 29,613,000 barrels of gasoline; 3,216,000 of kerosene; 14,129,000 of distillate fuel oil and 7,117,000 of residual fuel oil during the week; and had in storage 188,966,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 26,771,000 of kerosene; 148,807,000 of distillate fuel oil and 49,938,000 of residual fuel oil on January 1, 1960.

According to the Bureau of Mines, current reports of the industry for the week ended January 1, 1960 indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,068,000 barrels, a decrease of 41,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,369,000 barrels were 103,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 113,000 barrels above the week ended January 2, 1959. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 991,000 barrels daily, compared with 964,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending January 1, 1960, crude oil production averaged 7,110,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,170,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 963,000 barrels daily.

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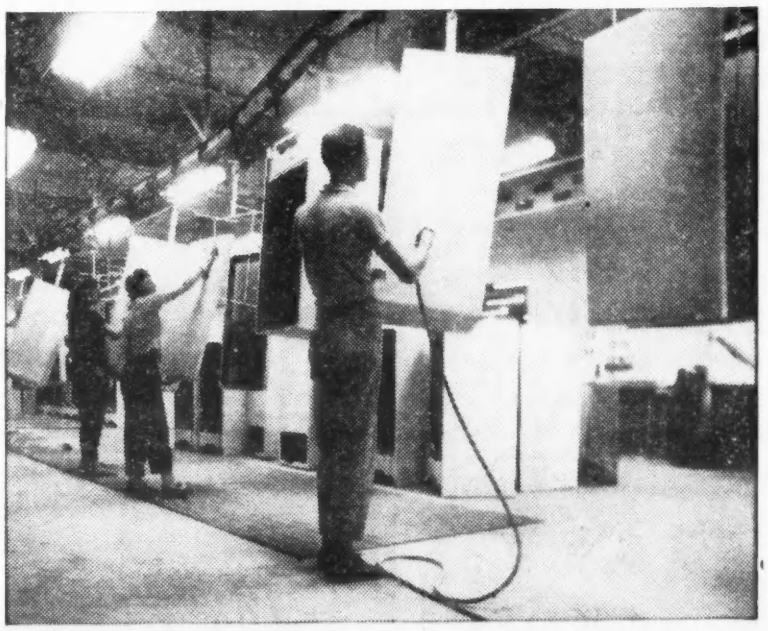

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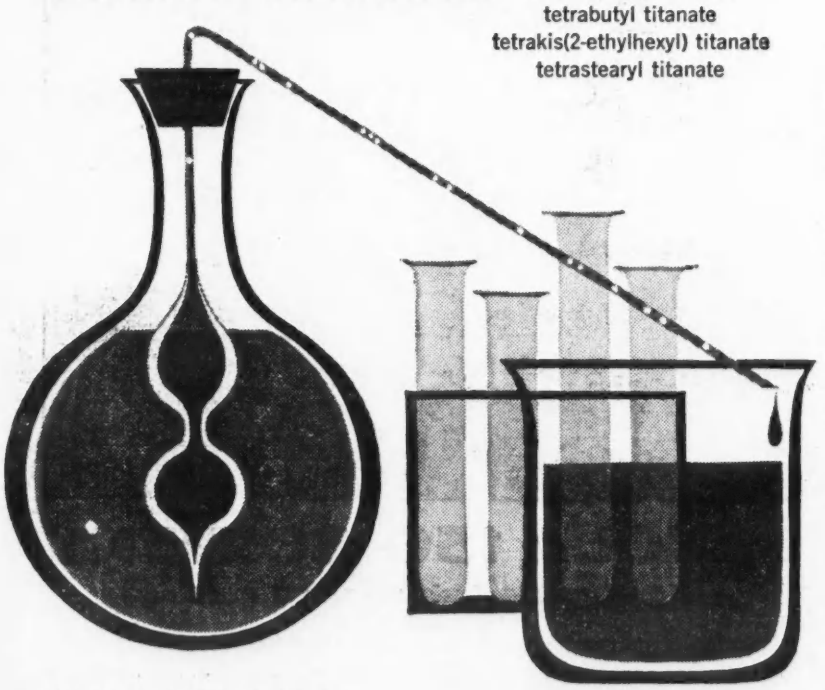

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Aliphatic Organics

The humming sounds emanating from Detroit, Pittsburgh and Akron serve as welcome music to the ears of producers supplying chemicals to the automotive, steel and rubber industries. Six day production in the auto center boosted last week's output to what was estimated as the highest weekly figure since December, 1955. Production of an estimated 176,533 cars was 8 percent above the previous week and 30 percent ahead of the comparable week one year ago. Steel operating rate remained well over 90 percent. Carloadings, another index of industrial activity, are up about 5 percent over last year. One feature marred an otherwise optimistic picture. If price increases are made in steel, will it set off another round of inflation?

Chemical producers have expressed the opinion that if steel costs did go up it would not have a great effect on chemicals due the vast amount of petroleum capacity for the production of large volume hydrocarbons. This factor alone has raised the competitive quotient substantially during the past decade. It is generally agreed that the steel agreement is moderately inflationary, but the full effects of a boost in steel prices would take many months to accumulate, observers point out.

Settlement of the steel strike has brought relief for the nagging problem of drum supplies, chemical sources report. Otherwise, those quickest to benefit by the steel settlement have been makers of products dependent on naphthalene, suppliers of mineral acids and producers of metal cleaning compounds.

With most of ethylene glycol output going to the antifreeze outlet, the market is currently somewhat slow. The bulk of antifreeze business was over by the middle of November and re-order business on the bulk producing level is restricted by the carryover of antifreeze in cans. Makers of propylene glycol are slated to benefit by increased use of this material in the production of cellophane.

A basic chemical producer is slated to bring a new acrylate plant on stream at Freeport, Texas, at the end of the month. The new unit will produce acrylic acid, methyl, ethyl and butyl acrylates and 2-ethylhexylacrylate.

Acetic Acid—Last price action in this market was a 5c. per pound advance in the cost of packages, carboys or less, late last year. Drum quantities of acetic acid were unaffected by the change and have remained at levels of long standing.

Textile requirements have been on the upgrade. The marketing of a new man-made fiber, "Darvan," to the textile industry will take an increasing amount of acetic acid in the coming year. Three-fourths of the make-up of the fiber is reported to be acetic acid and vinyl acetate.

Acetylene Tetrabromide — This material, newly listed by OPD, is priced at 53c. per pound in lots of 16 or more 125-lb. drums. Five through 15-drum lots are 60c. per pound. Prices are on an f.o.b., works, basis.

Acrolein—Large scale production from a plant in the 30-40 million pound class is expected late this quarter or early in the second quarter. Sources point out that this is a tremendous increase over current output of acrolein and is predicated on the belief that acrolein in a pirce range of 25c. to 30c. can become a very important basic raw material involving "a whole new line of chemistry." The only outlet of consequence now is to methionine.

Acrolein was marketed in 1946 at about $1 per pound, was lowered to 75c. per pound in the next few years and is currently priced at 46c. per pound in tankcars, 51c. in carload and 51¾c. per pound in less than carload lots.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1959
132.86	132.86	132.90	130.67

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acrylamide — Truckload price is unchanged at 58c. per pound, while less truckload listing is 60c. per pound. A decline of 3.49c. per pound in acrylonitrile at the first of the year had no effect in this market.

Acrylic Acid—A basic chemical producer expects to bring a new acrylate facility on stream sometime toward the end of this month at Freeport, Texas. Materials to come from the new plant include acrylic acid, methyl, ethyl and butyl acrylates and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate.

Bromochloromethane—Tankcar price is unchanged at 47c. per pound, 4,000 gallon minimum. Carload or truckload of straight or mixed drums is 48c. per pound, 20,000 pound minimum truckload shipment, and less carload or less truckload price is 50c. per pound.

n-Butyl Alcohol—Market continued firm and unchanged from last report. Sources report some easing in movement to market outlets for use in the production of dibutyl phthalate.

Epichlorohydrin—The market is steady and unchanged after a 3c. per pound across the board reduction which was put into effect by major producers in November, 1959. A previous reduction, early last year, also amounted to 3c., making a reduction total of 6c. per pound last year.

Demand from epoxy resins outlet has been well sustained. Potential use in polycarbonate resins is good, sources report. Last price action in this market was taken when a producer's report indicated that more epichlorohydrin was available to the open market due to a switch in glycerine production from chlorohydrins to a process utilizing acrolein and hydrogen peroxide.

Price of epi is 27c. per pound in tankcar lots, 29½c. in carload and 31c. per pound in less carload. Prices are on a delivered basis.

Ethyl Alcohol—Imports of ethyl alcohol in November amounted to 60,000 gallons valued at $13,200, according to report of the Census Bureau. This material was imported from Peru.

Ethylene Glycol—Antifreeze business, estimated to account for up to 80 percent of consumption, passed its peak many weeks ago. A small carryover of antifreeze in cans in warehouses each year makes for little or no re-order business on the bulk producing level, sources point out. Cellophane, accounting for some 3 percent of consumption has been hurt by the switch of cellophane-makers to use of propylene glycol.

A basic chemical producer reports development of a cooling fluid good for the entire year. The fluid is said to protect cooling system from corrosion as well as freezing or overheating in a wide temperature range. Price, at an average $10 per car, is estimated to be about 33 percent more than antifreeze.

Formaldehyde—Resins volume slackened slightly at the close of the year. However, sources are optimistic for the

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: November

Imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of October and November, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census were as follows:

IMPORTS		November	October
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	40,650	0
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	79,650	79,150
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	57,522	56,841
Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri)	lbs.	671,445	1,085,949
Formic acid	lbs.	161,805	214,223
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	700,985	1,139,209
Lactic acid (25 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	22,007	45,198
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	3,771,536	3,965,280
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	4,265,524	5,083,430
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	1,730,691	1,162,510

Aliphatic Organics

months immediately ahead now that a settlement has been reached in the steel industry. A chemical with the diversified end-use pattern of formaldehyde is not readily effected by a shutdown in a single industry, sources point out, but the effects of the four month steel strike had begun to reach far beyond the industry itself.

Demand for urea and melamine resins has continued to outstrip requirements for phenolics. Phenol-formaldehyde resins have maintained a steady growth, but a sharp increase in sales is felt not to be in the cards due to inroads of newer resins. Plywood use of phenolics has been on the upgrade and new developments in the use of molded phenolics for products which need the physical property of resistance to high temperatures promises much for the future.

Sales of formaldehyde last year are estimated in excess of $650 million on production of more than 1.4 billion pounds. Despite increases in costs of transportation and handling, price levels of formaldehyde have been practically unchanged in recent years. It is pointed out that in bulk formaldehyde is sold on a delivered basis, which means that rising transportation costs have had to be absorbed with a subsequent squeeze in profit margins.

Furfuryl Alcohol—Prices in this market were reduced 1c. per pound across the board, effective January 1.

The move saw tankcar quotes on furfuryl alcohol move from 18.4c. to 17.5c. per pound, while carload or truckload of drums was set at 19c. per pound and less carload or less truckload drum lots list at 20c. per pound. These prices are f.o.b., Memphis, Tenn.

Reduction in the price of this material was made possible by improvements in processing techniques, sources report. Material continues to find use in the production of resins and as a solvent and chemical intermediate.

Glycerine—Production of crude glycerine in November amounted to 24.3 million pounds as against 25.5 million in the previous month and 18.9 million pounds in the comparable month of 1958. Output in the first eleven months of last year totaled 243.7 million pounds as compared with a January through November total of 192.4 million pounds in 1958.

Stocks climbed slightly during the month, according to report of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. At the beginning of November stocks stood at 51.5 million pounds and, at the close of the month, amounted to 54.4 million pounds.

Disappearance in November was 21 million pounds as compared with 22.4 million in the previous month and 21.2 million in the comparable month of last year. Disappearance in the first eleven months of last year was 239.1 million pounds which compares with 217.1 million pounds in the eleven month period of 1958.

Itaconic Acid — Technical material is listed at 38½c. per pound in a carload of bags. Less than carload quantity is 39½c. per pound. Prices are on a works basis. Refined material, same terms, is 15c. higher at 53½c. per pound in carload and 54½c. per pound in the less than carload quantity. Market is generally unchanged from previous report. Outlet to paper coating and polyesters is routine. A settlement of the steel strike, expected to benefit the polyesters market.

Methanol—Settlement of the steel strike is felt to have done much to bring a more vigorous tone into large volume industrial aliphatic chemicals such as methanol. Captive use figures heavily in this market, but large sellers of methanol report a good show of advance orders for the coming weeks.

Methylamines—Prospects for the weeks immediately ahead are good, observers report. Producers note steady withdrawals for these materials reported to be the most economical source of the amine group.

Molasses—Feeding cane molasses markets were mostly steady, according to weekly report of the Department of Agriculture. Many distributors were not actively pressing for new sales. On the other hand, consumers were not anxious to build up big inventories. In some of the north central states, demand was fairly heavy and requirements were satisfied from fully adequate supplies with no price changes reported. Listings in New Orleans were unchanged, most sales at 10c. per gallon, but reports of sales of 9.75c. per gallon, New Orleans, were more numerous. Texas port prices were unchanged to ½c. higher.

Citrus molasses production was reported at or near the season's peak. Movement to date is well ahead of last year, but selling pressure has resulted in most current sales at or near the lower side of the $15 to $18 per ton price quoted at Florida points. Corn molasses markets were unchanged to 50c. per ton higher at Chicago.

Propylene Glycol—The market was reported steady at levels established last month when technical and USP material were reduced 1c. per pound in tankcar, carload and truckload quantity. In less than carload or less than truckload lots price declined ¾c. per pound. Volume promises to show a nice increase as a result of added use of propylene glycol in making cellophane.

Tetrachloroethane — November Census Bureau report indicated imports of tetrachloroethane amounted to 7,100,202 pounds. This material was imported from Italy.

Trichloroethylene—Continued high operating rates in the steel industry is expected to hike the need for metal degreasing compounds in the coming months. Volume in this market was fairly well sustained until the latter stages of the extended strike.

Union Carbide Products Co. Makes Warnell, Adams VP's

Union Carbide Products Company, a division of Union Carbide Company, New York, has appointed J. F. Warnell as vice-president of sales and A. J. Adams as vice-president of production.

Both men are Carbide executives of long standing, Mr. Warnell's tenure dating from 1933, Mr. Adams' from 1929. Mr. Warnell has been general sales manager of the division since its formation last August. At the same time Mr. Adams became general works manager in charge of production, a position he had previously held with the parent company in respect to consumer products plants.

Gonzalez Name Changed, Grace Is Re-Organizing It

Gonzalez Chemical Industries, Inc., has changed its name to Caribe Nitrogen Corporation, it is reported by W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Under a contract signed last October, Grace has been operating the Guanica, Puerto Rico-based firm. Grace Internacional, S.A., a Grace subsidiary, has acquired a substantial stock interest in the company and has started to re-organize it.

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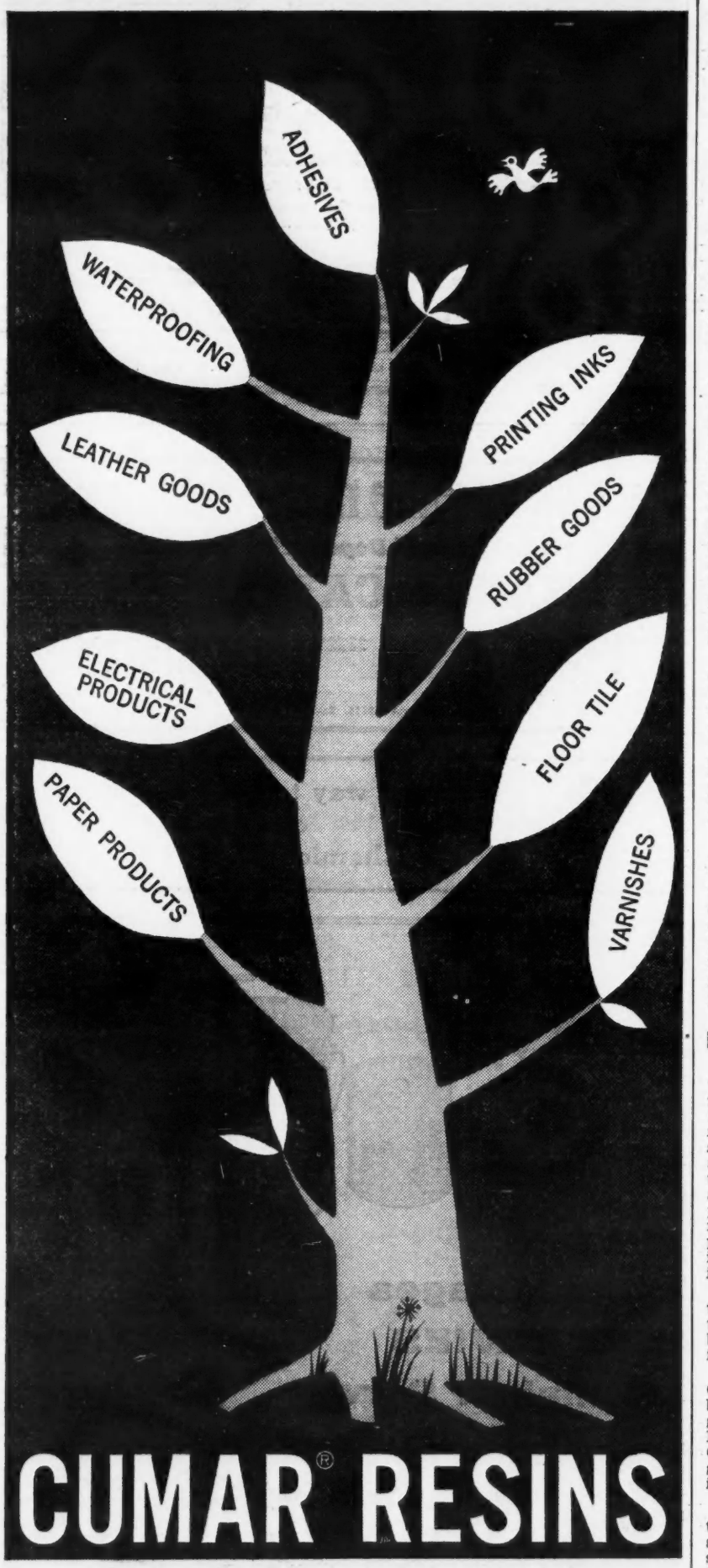

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Coal Chemicals

Settlement of the steel strike removed the uncertainty surrounding future availability of coal chemicals and, to this extent, purchasing agents are able to relax for a change. Critically short items are still short and will remain so, but assurance of a steady flow of benzene and naphthalene from cokeovens will do much to restore market balance and iron out distribution patterns, observers say.

In the naphthalene market, a major tar distiller reported that a 60 million pound naphthalene desulfurization plant will be built at Follansbee, W. Va.

A producer dropped the price of diphenolic acid from $1.50 to 75 cents per pound on 1,000 pound lots or more. Diphenolic polyether acids were reduced from $1.50 to $1 per pound for similar quantity.

A basic producer of synthetic phenol will make technological improvements at the company's East St. Louis, Mo., plant. The unit, estimated at 120 million pounds annual capacity, uses a benzene sulfonation process. The basic process will be retained, the company says, but improvements in process technology, equipment and controls will be incorporated. The changes will be made without an interruption in production schedules. The increase in raw material cost and the price declines in phenol over the past year and a half have pressured profit margins in the phenol market.

Tar acid demands have slackened somewhat. Sources point out that supply was never a serious problem with cresylic acid and cresols and that consumers were able to maintain their inventories at comfortable levels during the four month steel strike. Consequently, less use of gasoline additives during the winter months is immediately reflected in this market.

The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended January 17 would amount to 95.3 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,715,000 net tons of steel. Output in the week previous was 2,715,000 tons, in the comparable week one month ago, 2,726,000 tons and 2,111,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, 75c. per lb.
Polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1959
118.44	118.48	118.45	118.59

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Uncertainty concerning future benzene supply, which was a major factor in buying patterns at the close of 1959, disappeared with the strike settlement. To this extent the pressure is off, since buyers are now assured of a steady supply of this vital aromatic from petroleum and cokeoven sources. The imbalance between supply and demand will probably be in effect for another two months, but the danger of paralysis has passed and with it the unsettling price influences and dislocation of normal buying patterns of recent months.

It is anticipated that benzene demand this year will be as good, if not better, than during 1959. In addition, there is a big inventory rebuilding job to be done in the weeks ahead.

October production report of the Tariff Commission indicated output of benzene by tar distillers amounted to 1,413,301 gallons as compared with 16,196,308 gallons produced by petroleum sources. Cokeoven output, reported at 2,317,680 gallons in September, was not reported in October.

Cresylic Acid—Consumers were able to keep up their inventories during the steel strike. Thus, with the end of the strike there was no need to rebuild stocks to the extent that is the case with some other coal-derived chemicals. Sources reporting last week said there had been a slackening of tar acids business due to less use of gasoline additives during the winter months. Prices long in effect remain unchanged.

Naphthalene—A continuation of brisk demand in this market is expected over the first six months of the year and beyond. Material is slated to be in tight supply due to the exhaustion of supplies during the four month steel strike settled two weeks ago. For the first two quarters of the year, at least, buyers can look forward to a sustained high level of production. On the unfavorable side of the ledger is the general belief of industry people that there will be no sharp climb in imports this year. A world wide build up in phthalic anhydride capacity has resulted in a tightening of naphthalene supply on the international level as well as in this country.

A move, long anticipated in the industry (entry of petrochemical firms into the naphthalene market), promises some relief to the uncertain supply situation, but this additional capacity is not expected for some time.

Phenol—A basic producer of synthetic phenol will upgrade existing facilities for production of phenol at East St. Louis, Mo. The basic benzene sulfonation process will be retained, but improvements in process technology, equipment and controls will be incorporated into the unit. Trade sources place current capacity of the plant at about 120 million pounds.

An increase in the cost of raw material January 1, plus declines in the phenol price over the past year and a half has increased the cost-price squeeze for suppliers of phenol. However, production for the first eleven months of last year was nearly 540 million pounds, about 100 million more than in the comparable period of 1958. Demand in the initial months of this year have continued strong.

Activity in the market in recent months has been featured by announced plans for expansions in capacity on the west coast to serve a growing plywood market in that area.

Toluene—The sizable amounts of toluene retained in the gasoline stream by petroleum refiners and a vigorous export market has served to maintain fairly firm price levels on the domestic scene in areas of the industry where toluene is used for solvent and chemical purposes. However, the excess of supply over demand remains in effect and tends to depress the market in perennially highly competitive areas.

Tar distillers production of toluene in October amounted to 245,011 gallons, while petroleum sources turned out 18,617,695 million gallons during the month.

Xylene—The market remains plentifully supplied, sources report. A good market for o-xylene, used in making phthalic anhydride, continues to be evident. A short naphthalene supply has moved producers to take a closer look at ortho in recent months, but naphthalene remains the preferred material when the latter is avail-

Aromatics Foreign Trade: November

Following statistics are compiled from Census Bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases.

IMPORTS	November 1959	November 1958	First Eleven Months 1959	First Eleven Months 1958
Benzene ..... gals.	960 942	0	52,199,794	44,545,091
Creosote and dead oil..... gals.	9,660	4,608,933	32,567,327	32,585,575
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF..... gals.	160,954	138,804	1,907,500	1,157,271
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C..lbs.	3,380,513	11,049,989	54,973,512	73,281,046
Melting point 79° C and over..... lbs.	7,836	16,740	387,050	1,021,292

Coal Chemicals

able at a reasonable price level. Export of o-xylene for this year is expected to be heavy.

Prices newly quoted in OPD this year will include ortho, meta and para-xylenes. Tankcar listing on ortho is 6½c. per pound; carload of drums, 8c. per pound and less carload, 9c. per pound. Meta lists at 23c. per pound in tanks; 25c. per pound in carload and 26c. per pound in less than carload quantity. On p-xylene, the tankcar quote is 16.45c. per pound; carload of drums, 20c. per pound and less carload lots, 21c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b., works. Minimum freight is allowed on tankcar quantity of meta or para-xylene, but not on ortho xylene.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended January 17, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	957,218
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,673,396
Benzene	gals.	3,744,908
Coaltar	gals.	22,248,135
Crude chemical oil	gals.	705,319
Toluene	gals.	906,838
Xylene	gals.	268,692

Intermediates

Butylated Hydroxyanisole — This material, supplied as food grade only, lists at $4.75 per pound, delivered, in 100-pound fiber drums. This listing appears in OPD's prices current for the first time this week.

Diphenolic Acid — A producer cut the price of DPA in half last week. Diphenolic acid was reduced from $1.50 to 75c. per pound in 1,000 pound lots or more. Material is packed in bags and is priced on a works basis.

More newly introduced diphenolic polyether acids were reduced from $1.50 to $1 per pound for similar quantities, same packing, same basis.

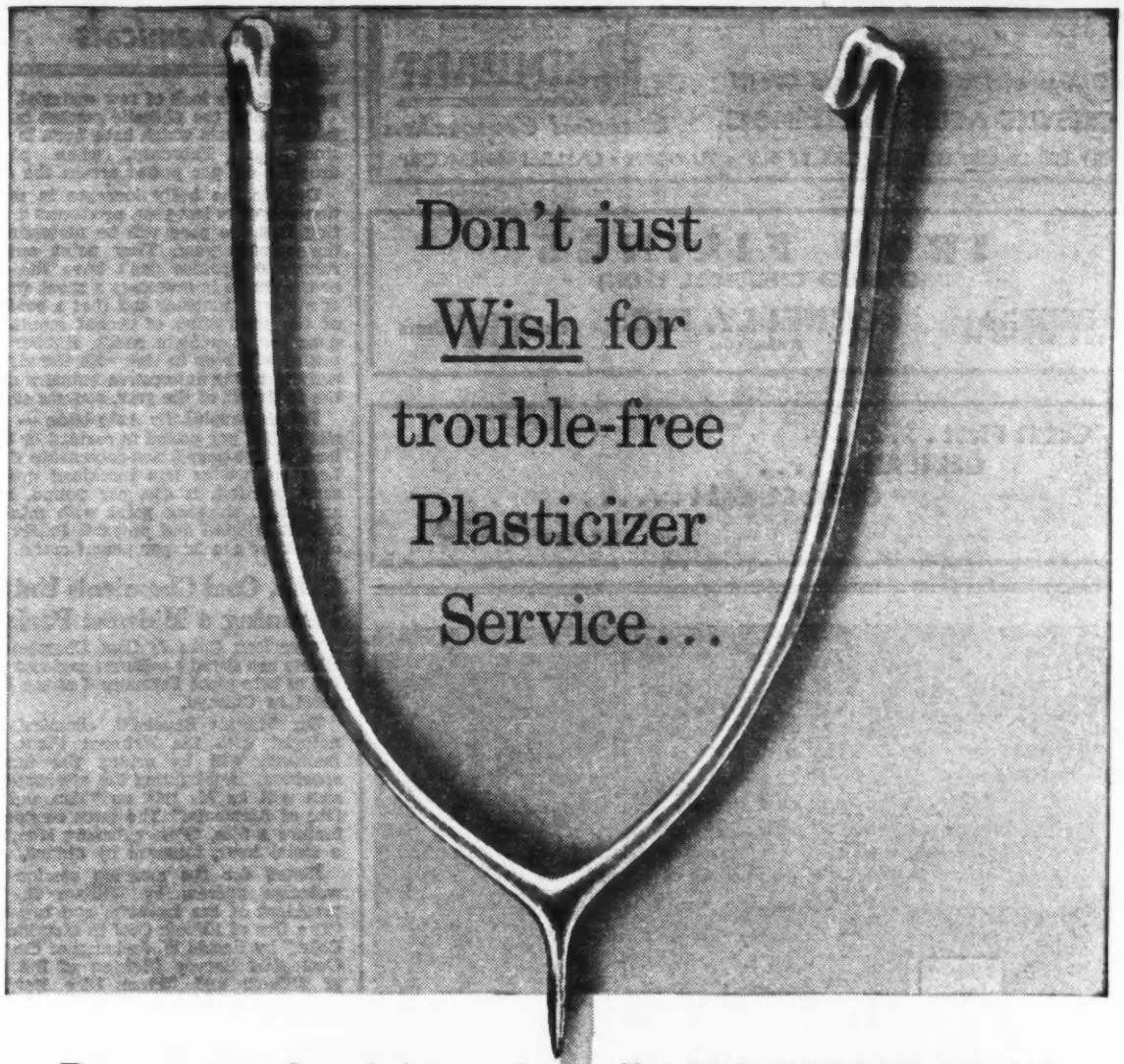
The company points out that the new prices are much closer to projected commercial levels and should allow field testing and sales of commercial products made from DPA.

Hydroquinone Monomethyl Ether — Truckload price is $2.59 per pound in 100-pound, non-returnable steel drums. Less than truckload quantity, same packing, is $2.61 per pound. Prices are on a delivered basis in the continental United States.

Phthalic Anhydride—PA, in short supply for many weeks, remains materially unchanged from previous reports. The definite settlement of the steel strike and a resumption of naphthalene shipments has tended to take some of the pressure off the market, but a tight supply position will exist well into the current quarter, sources say.

Phthalic expansion in this country, as well as on the international scene, make the naphthalene supply outlook rather bleak. As far as immediate needs are concerned, they will be taken care of.

The coming-on-stream of new phthalic units using the conventional air-oxidation of naphthalene to PA process, is ham-



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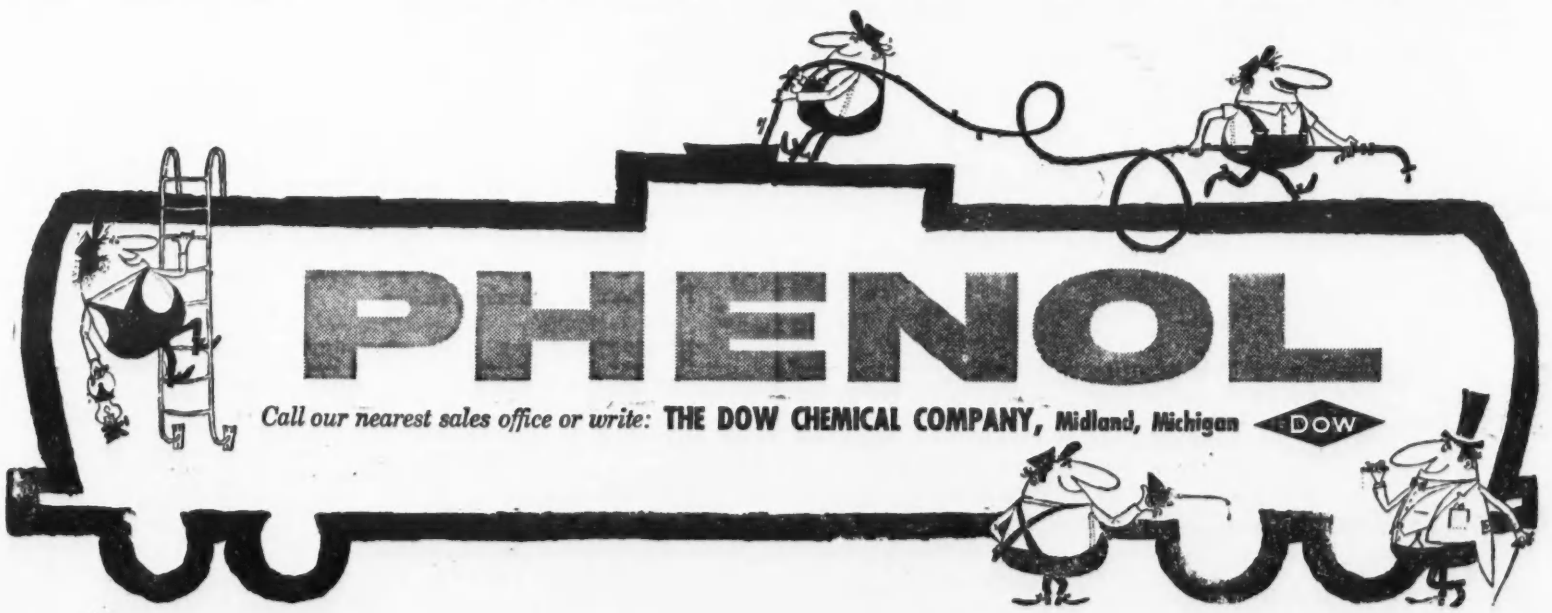

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Coal Chemicals

pered by this lack of raw material.

Pricewise, the phthalic market is maintained at levels which have been in effect since last February, when phthalic dropped 4c. per pound across the board.

Despite the hefty increase in production and sales last year, producers are betting that the pace will be maintained in the current year. They point out that rubber companies don't have the space or the desire to inventory a great quantity of styrene monomer and that a good part of the production of recent months has gone for immediate needs. Rubber companies will keep in step with the vigorous activity in the automotive industry during the first half of the year, sources say.

Tetrahydrophthalic Anhydride — Material is 39c. per pound in carload or truckload of 250-pound non-returnable drums. Less carload or less truckload quantity, same packing, is 41c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b., shipping point with minimum freight allowed and prepaid. Prices West of Denver are 2c. per pound more.

Coke, Coal Chemicals Unit Planning a Midwest Parley

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute has slated a midwest regional meeting to take place February 4 at the Drake hotel in Chicago.

Dr. Vincent Sauchelli, chemical technologist with the National Plant Food Institute, will be among the featured speakers. Highlighting the afternoon session will be his talk on "You and Sulfate of Ammonia." The same session will feature a film, "Power Among Men," and a social hour, followed by dinner.

Slated for the morning session is a welcome address by William B. Ross, president of the institute, and two talks: "The Use of Illinois Coal in Metallurgical Coke," by Harold W. Jackman of the State Geological Survey Division of the State of Illinois and "From Rice Bowls to Rockets," by Richard C. Meloy, Gray Iron Founders' Society, Inc.

Is '60 the Year?

—Continued from page 7

have been sanctioned by the agency for use as food preservatives at a concentration of 0.1 percent.

The asphalt division of Oil & Chemical Products makes specialty asphalts for roofing and paving materials and allied products.

Oil & Chemical Terminals is Century's realty subsidiary which owns the land, buildings and equipment used by the manufacturing subsidiaries.

Eventually, Century hopes to have a broad line of intermediate chemicals. Some of them will be captive, and others will be put on the market.

Mr. Hodgins says his company also has its eye on the consumer and, as a result, may get into ethical and proprietary drugs.

If all of this works out as planned, he feels Century will grow faster than the chemical industry as a whole.

And how fast is that? Mr. Hodgins believes the chemical processing industries —presently doing $25 billion worth of business a year—will boost sales to around the $60-billion mark in the coming decade.

Koppers in Race

—Continued from page 3

year plant at Elizabeth, N. J., using the Sherwin-Williams process.

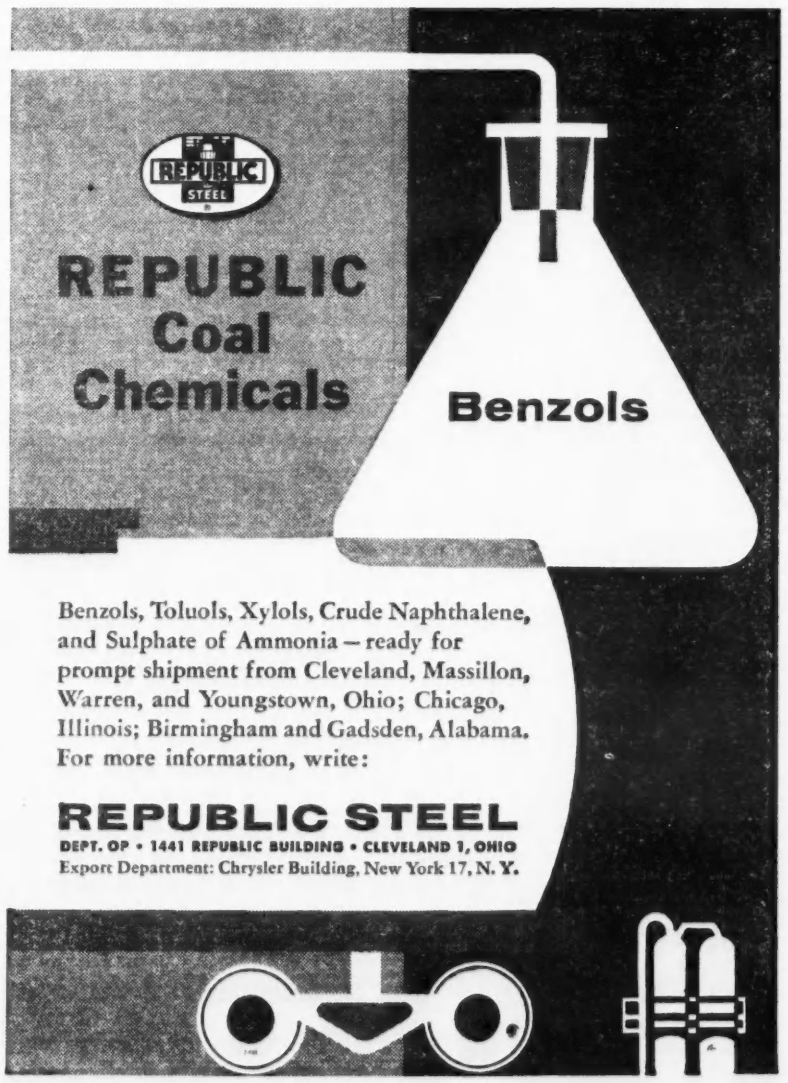
Further, RCI plans to put up a 60-million-pound-a-year plant using the same process at Newark, Ohio. This will mean some 162 million pounds of phthalic capacity requiring low-sulfur naphthalene during the next couple of years.

Projects such as these enticed the petroleum industry into the naphthalene market recently when Ashland Refining Company announced it would put up a 50-million-pound plant to make low-sulfur naphthalene from petroleum at Buffalo, N.Y.

Further, Sun Oil Company is believed to be on the verge of announcing a 100-million-pound naphthalene plant at its Toledo, Ohio, refinery. Chief customers would be the same: the phthalic plants of Reichhold, Cyanamid and Sherwin-Williams

While petroleum producers—both announced and unannounced—won't say what price they want for their naphthalene, unofficial observers peg the price at "around 5.7 cents a pound" on a delivered basis.

Koppers says it can't say what its price will be, since it hasn't broken ground yet, and the plant isn't due on stream until the end of the year. But the fact that it has lined up Cyanamid is an indication to outsiders that quotations must be pretty reasonable.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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

The synthetic waxes market is moving steadily. This is largely because of the rapidly expanding packaging industry, which is the largest buyer of syntheic waxes. They are widely used in this industry for their decorative, waterproofing, greaseproofing, moisture resistant, and pressure sensitive qualities. New competitive products, such as aluminum foils, plastic films, specialty papers and disposable glass, are trying to make inroads in the packaging industry and are vieing with synthetic waxes for top place. One estimate, however, claims that by 1965 demand for waxes in this field will increase 80 percent. Other industries which use large amounts of synthetic waxes are candles, polishes, carbon paper, inked ribbons, chlorinated paraffins and explosives.

Becoming one of the major classes in the surface active field are the ethylene oxide condensates of alkylated phenols. A wide range of oil solubility of the alkyl phenols plus the infinite water solubility features of ethylene oxide, when combined provide a whole spectrum of hydrophobic-hydrophilic ratios. Depending on the molarity of the ethylene oxide chain, products can be prepared which embrace the entire surfactant category: defoamers, emulsifiers, detergents, and wetting agents.

There has always been some means available of softening textile goods. Early use of fats, greases and oils were inexpensive but not efficient in view of the many stable synthetic softeners on the present-day market. Also, they became rancid, caused discoloration, and had little light resistance, and were unsuited for use in resin finishes. Nowadays there are anionic softeners made up of sulfated fatty alcohols and fatty acid condensates and sulfonated paraffins. Also, there is the cationic group comprised of variations of substituted ammoniums and amines. Finally, there are the nonionics made up of polyoxyethylenes.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antifoaming Agents

Even trace amounts of foam-forming and stabilizing substances can produce aboundant quantities of foam. Stability and incidence of the foam depends upon such factors as the chemical nature of the foam-forming agents, its foaming capacity, solubility and concentration, and also to be considered is the base medium and substances almost always present such as electrolytes, protective colloids, and other surface-active materials. Other factors are the temperature of the system pH, and viscosity.

Hodag Chemical Corporation has on the market **"Antifoam FD-82"** and **"Antifoam FD-62."** Both are said to be food-grade silicone anti-foams based on polymeric silicone fluids. Free-flowing and readily dispersible, Hodag also says that these emulsions are particularly convenient to handle for all types of aqueous foaming conditions.

According to Hodag, white creamy emulsions in appearance, **"Anti-foams FD-82** and **FD-62"** have a weight of 8.1 to 8.4 pounds per gallon, a minimum stability of 24 hours, and concerning stability no separation was found after 90 days. Furthermore, Hodag says that they are dispersed immediately in water with mild agitation.

The company goes on to say that **"Antifoam FD-62,"** which is a 10 percent emulsion, is designed to be applied as received or diluted to a stock dispersion for continuous addition. **"Antifaom FD-82,"** a 30 percent concentration, can also be used as received; however, it is suggested that it be diluted to the required working concentration for addition to the foaming system.

Softening Agents

"Soromine CS," a fatty amino amide compound, is a cationic softener manufactured by Antara Chemicals, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation. Used for cotton, wool, and synthetics, the product is said to combine powerful softening action with good color and excellent resistance to yellowing.

Among its properties, Antara claims that **"Soromine CS"** is a creamy white paste in appearance, is practically odorless, has a pH of 5.0 to 7.0 in a one percent solution at 80°F. Furthermore, the company says that **"Soromine CS"** is dispersible in hot or cold water to form stable opaque solutions.

Concerning stability features of **"Soromine CS,"** Antara goes on to say that it is stable to storage at temperature or freezing temperatures. Aqueous solutions are stable to acid and alkali concentrations as normally encountered in textile processing.

According to Antara, **"Soromine CS"** is particularly effective in melamine and urea formaldehyde resin finishes to provide softness and minimize excessive loss of tear strength.

Describing the kind of action received from **"Soromine CS,"** Antara states that it imparts a soft, slightly full hand to textiles with a smooth, non-greasy surface. On white goods, continues the company, **"Soromine CS"** is good for resistance to yellowing at high temperatures or during long storage. Finally, Antara says that **"Soromine CS"** causes little shade change on dyes or printed fabrics and has only moderate dye fixing properties.

"Ahcovel F" is a non-yellowing substantive softener put out by Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. Properties of **"Ahcovel F,"** a creamy white heavy paste, listed by the company include having 28 to 30 percent active ingredients, a pH of 10.0 to 10.9 in a one percent solution, and density of 8 pounds per gallon.

Discussing solubility, Arnold, Hoffman says that **"Ahcovel F"** forms an opalescent solution in water; and furthermore, it is said to dissolve readily with agitation in water above 180°F.

Arnold, Hoffman advises that **"Ahcovel F"** not be used in acid mediums. However, it is compatible with ingredients anionic in nature, and may be incorporated in finishes containing starches, dextrins, or gums.

Advantageous features of **"Ahcovel F"** as listed by Arnold, Hoffman include the fact that it will not harm the effectiveness of gas fading inhibitors; it will not increase the crocking of naphthol-dyed goods—to the contrary in many cases it reduces crocking; it will not discolor whites; it will not change the shades of dyed goods; and finally, **"Ahcovel F"** will not impair the lightfastness of dyed goods.

Arnold, Hoffman especially recommends **"Ahcovel F"** for application to yarns and fabrics which are not too tightly twisted or woven and the softness imparted to materials processed or finished with **"Ahcovel F"** is said to remain after many washings or dry cleanings. It may be applied to cotton, wool, viscose, rayon, acetate rayon, linen and synthetic fibers.

Surface Active Agents

The **"Hyonic PE"** products, described as being a homolgous series of octyl phenol condensates, are manufactured by Nopco Chemical Company. The most prominent difference in characteristics of this series, reports Nopco, is their greater solubility as ethylene oxide chain length increases, and conversely their lesser oil solubility with ascending ethylene oxide molarity.

Other external factors influence the water solubility of **"Hyonic PE"** products, says Nopco. Rising temperatures can lessen the degree of hydration and can force

—*Continued on page 66*

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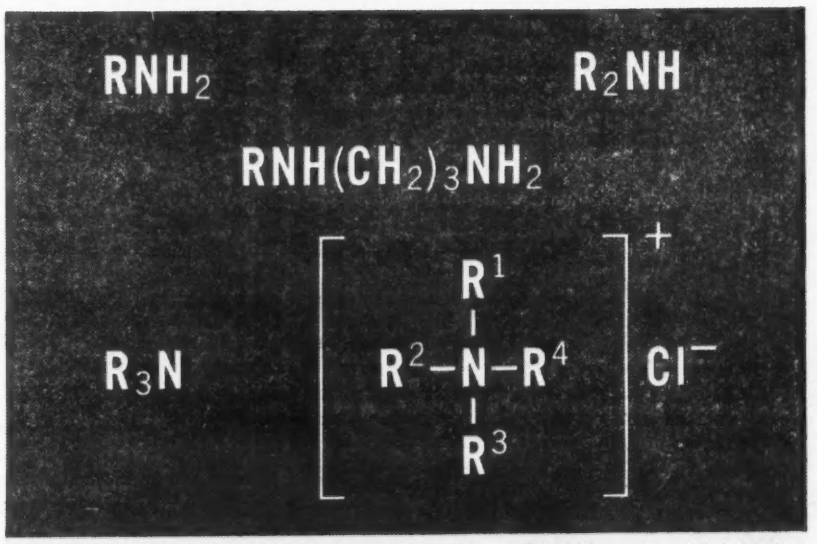

Above left, fatty primary amine; *above right,* fatty secondary amine; *center,* fatty diamine; *lower left,* fatty tertiary amine; *lower right,* fatty quaternary ammonium chloride.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Before the week is out, General Services Administration will probably announce the name of the purchaser of the 13.86 million ounces of quinine (mostly sulfate powder) that the government agency has been in the process of selling for more than a year. It's understood that a US firm is at the contract signing stage with indications pointing to the completion of the transaction within a few days. Further details are sketchy. Thinking is, though, that GSA negotiated for a better price than the majority of the trade dreamed possible when the quinine offering was first made late in 1958.

But whatever the price, the government's quinine horde is apparently worth it. Based on the declining rate of consumption, it's estimated that 13 million ounces of quinine will be enough to satisfy world requirements (barring China) for anywhere from four to ten years. This means, of course, that the owner of this supply will occupy a dominant position in the quinine market from here on in.

The firm that represents a leading Italian manufacturer of tartrates here has appealed to the Tariff Commission to eliminate duties on tartaric acid and cream of tartar, currently set at 6 cents and 3¾ cents per pound, respectively.

In reporting the action, a spokesman for the firm stated its case this way: The absence of a domestic industry makes a tariff wall unnecessary. There is nothing to protect and only US consumers of the chemicals stand to lose—money.

Whether or not the Tariff Commission feels the same way about the duties is, of course, a matter for conjecture. Certainly, it will be several months before they decide the matter. So for the time being educated guesses are all one has to go on. And according to these, favorable action on the appeal is doubtful. First off, it was only a year ago that the commission advised the President to just about double the tariffs on both chemicals which, as we know, he didn't do.

Then too, the commissioners may feel that the elimination of duties would forever close the door to American production of tartrates. Still another consideration is that removal of the tariff barrier would result in a loss of revenue to the government. And you know how people feel about money.

n-Acetyl-p-aminophenol — A new producer entered the market last week. To signal its debut, it announced lower prices than the rest of the trade have been asking for the past several months. Competitors, however, took no action.

Under the lower schedule, the chemical is quoted at $1.24 a pound in truckload quantities (approximately 23,000 pounds), at $1.30 for 5,000 pounds to a truckload, and at $1.35 for 200 to 5,000 pounds.

Ammonium Thioglycolate—Recently reduced 3c. per pound, ammonium thioglycolate is currently quoted at $1.15 per pound, on a 100 percent basis, for 2,000 pounds or more packed in 55-gallon drums. Thioglycolic acid is also quoted at $1.15 a pound, same basis.

Caffeine—Sales of domestically-produced caffeine are following a fairly static pattern month-to-month, and, in light of stiff competition from European manufacturers, any significant increase in business is not generally anticipated. Percentage of market share is not likely to decrease, however, sources maintain, because US material is competitively-priced (low, that is) and because there are still a sufficient number of customers who prefer to have a steady source of supply and the quality guarantees that the domestic trade can always extend.

Caffeine imports in November, totaling 72,797 pounds, came from West Germany (51,297) and The Netherlands (21,500).

Camphor—November imports of natural refined camphor were 19,500 pounds, against 10,464 in October. Japan shipped most of this—15,500 pounds—and Taiwan supplied the remainder.

Imports of synthetic camphor in November amounted to 18,500 pounds. Sources: The United Kingdom (10,700) and West Germany (7,800).

Menthol—Offerings of menthol from Brazil are just about non-existent, so spot prices are very firm despite the relatively quiet market. Last week, the range was seen as $6.40 to $6.75 a pound, the low price up 10c. from the previous level.

To complicate the picture, the Brazilian peppermint crop is late coming in this year and, in addition, Brazil is in the process of devaluating the cruzeiro.

The Japanese reportedly are offering a little material, but exceptionally high prices are discouraging would-be buyers.

Imports of natural menthol rose from 64,977 in October to 110,756 in November. Of this amount, 101,942 pounds came from Brazil. Lesser amounts were received from Japan (1,260), Argentina (1,102), Taiwan (600), and West Germany (300).

Quinine—It's understood that a US firm is about to sign a contract with General Services Administration for the purchase of 13.8 million ounces of quinine currently held in the nation's stockpile. If all goes as planned, the transaction could be completed within the week.

What the sale price of the quinine will be is not known but indications are that GSA negotiated for a higher price than anyone expected. But apparently the material is worth it. In addition to being excellent in quality, it is enough overall to fill world demands (except China, of course) for an estimated four to ten years. And this means that the owner of the quinine will be able to exert considerable influence on the market from here on in.

November imports of quinine amounted to 30,000 ounces, a big drop from October's 97,019. Sources were West Germany (20,000 ounces), The United Kingdom (5,000), and The Netherlands (5,000).

The same month, imports of quinidine (and salts) were 96,591 ounces, up from 73,213 the preceding month. Shipping

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(190–1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1959
60.22	60.22*	60.23	62.16

* Revised.

For Current Prices See Page 9

Drugs and Fine Chemical Imports: November

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of October and November, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		November	October
Caffeine	lbs.	72,797	93,470
Camphor, crude	lbs.	0	0
Refined	lbs.	19,500	10,464
Synthetic	lbs.	18,500	7,250
Iodine, crude	lbs.	109,383	211,473
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	110,756	64,977
Synthetic	lbs.	10,000	1,102
Quinidine and salts	ozs.	96,591	73,213
Quinine sulfate	ozs.	30,000	97,019
Saccharine	lbs.	12,700	15,817
Sodium alginate	lbs.	17,500	36,500
Tartaric acid	lbs.	492,690	47,950
Theobromine	lbs.	11,186	8,000
Vitamins and vitasterols:			
Animal origin	lbs.	0	331
Other origin	lbs.	102,829	55,555

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

here were West Germany (59,019), and The Netherlands (37,482).

Rutin—At the end of the year, rutin prices were down slightly from earlier levels. The new schedule was set up at $13 per kilo for 10 kilo lots or more, at $13.50 for 5 kilos, and at $14 for 1 kilo.

Tartrates—The agent here for a European manufacturer of tartrates has asked the Tariff Commission to eliminate import duties on cream of tartar and tartaric acid. Stand that the firm is taking is simply this: "If there is no US industry to protect, why have duties. It hurts consumers." The latter, reportedly, have been hounding this supplier to take issue with the commission over the current duties on tartaric and cream of tartar, which amount to 6c. and 3¾c. per pound, respectively.

It's much too early in the proceedings to predict with any degree of certainty what the commission's attitude will be. While it is true that there is no domestic industry and thus no need to protect it, it is also true that the commission last January recommended that the President just about double the tariffs on both chemicals.

The commission may also feel that the elimination of duties would forever close the door to American produce, and reduce government revenues, to boot. Still another consideration is that domestic buyers are now getting tartaric and cream of tartar cheaper than former prices on US manufactured material.

Imports of tartaric acid rose from 47,950 pounds in October to 492,080 pounds in November. Of this amount, Spain supplied 372,700 pounds, Italy 94,358, and West Germany 25,022.

The same month, imports of cream of tartar were 305,882 pounds. Shipping here were The United Kingdom 200,000, Italy 61,729, and Spain 44,093.

Vitamins—Who buys US produced vitamins? Strangely enough, some of the countries that export same to the US are on the roster: Canada, The Netherlands, Japan, Switzerland, West Germany and Italy.

In November, exports from the US were:

Ascorbic acid: 55,414 pounds, valued at $135,367. Canada bought 10,032 pounds, Switzerland 8,819; Mexico 7,108; Brazil 5,601, and Columbia 3,548.

B-Complex excluding B_1 and B_{12}: 28,169 pounds, valued at $320,939. Canada was the biggest buyer, taking 7,075 pounds, followed by Mexico 3,643; West Germany 2,314; Italy 2,310; Venezuela 1,654; Japan 1,500; and Switzerland 713 pounds.

Thiamine: 3,348 pounds, valued at $32,579. Canada, Venezuela and the Philippine Republic were the major buyers.

Vitamin A: 10,846 pounds, valued at $362,172. The Netherlands took 4,126 pounds, Canada 2,145, and Japan 1,090. Remainder was bought by Mexico, Switzerland, Brazil and India.

Vitamin B_{12}: Dollar value $179,290 (quantity not given). Buyers included Denmark ($97,755), Brazil, The Philippine Republic, and Japan.

Now, who sells vitamins to the US? In November, the following countries did: Japan, Italy, Denmark, France, The Netherlands, Switzerland, West Germany, Canada, and The United Kingdom.

Japan, as is frequently the case, was the biggest supplier. Of total imports of vitamins of other than animal origin—102,829, pounds—Japan accounted for 49,320 pounds. Italy was in second place with 20,294, Denmark next with 17,416, and France fourth with 11,141 pounds. All of the other countries cited above, with the exception of The Netherlands which shipped 2,509 pounds of vitamins here in November, accounted for under 1,000 pounds apiece.

Botanicals

Markets for several large volume botanicals are showing increasing strength due primarily to small stocks. In this category are agar, colchicum root and seed (the latter especially), echinacea root, henbane leaves, and bitter orange peel.

Agar—According to trade reports, dealers' stocks of agar are extremely limited. And in the absence of offerings of new crop material, the $2.10 per pound quote is considered nominal.

Aloes—Arrival here of new crop Cape aloes has not disturbed prices which remain firm at 35c. to 40c. a pound. Interest is described as routine.

Arnica Flowers—Quote is 75c. a pound,

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

unchanged from last report despite the arrival in the interim of new crop material.

Colchicum—The shortage of colchicum seed has pushed the price up to about $1 per pound. Prices on the root have also gone higher, with last week's quote at 30c. to 35c. a pound.

Gum Arabic—Market for crude gum arabic is firming up once again, after a brief "softening" period. Dealers here are advised further that arrivals at auction centers are smaller than usual.

On spot, the quote on amber sorts is 28c. a pound for 10 bags or more, 29c. for lesser quantities. USP powder is bringing 33c. a pound. Price firmness is anticipated indefinitely.

new crop material which started arriving here a month or so ago are smaller than usual.

Henbane Leaves—Low level of stocks, in face of good interest, has pushed up the price of henbane leaves to 45c.-50c. a pound. However, new crop material is expected to come in shortly and this could drop the schedule lower.

Orange Peel—Recently reduced to 14c.-15c. a pound, bitter orange peel was marked up to 18c.-20c. a pound last week. Dealers explained that offerings of crop material from abroad, the price is said to be nominal at $2.10 a pound.

Powdered material, however, is available at $2.40 a pound.

Papain—Nine lots (394 cases) of papain were detained by the Food and Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two week period ended January 1, 1960.

Lucidol Research Position Is Filled by J. B. Harrison

Dr. J. B. Harrison has been appointed director of research and development for the Luicdol Division of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Belleville, N. J. In addition to his present duties, Mr. Harrison will head up the newly-created commercial chemical development department, the company reports.

In other advancements, R. M. Berry, who recently joined the organization, has been named manager of the new department. W. R. Pellom has been named to the newly-created post of assistant sales manager; D. C. Noller has been named supervisor of the technical service laboratory and S. W. Bukata supervisor of the analytical and control laboratory.

Recently added to the Lucidol Division were Dr. David B. Guthrie as assistant chief chemist and E. J. Wandel as chemist in the process development laboratory.

PHS Post Is Filled

Dr. Arnold B. Kurlander has been named assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. In his new post, Dr. Kurlander will be third in command in the public Health Service. Prior to his appointment, he was deputy chief of the Bureau of Medical Services.

Essential Oil Ass'n

—*Continued from page 7*

features of the past year, Mr. Keller reminded his listeners.

"Sales of compounds and specialties have accelerated while the buying and selling of basic raw materials is being centralized in fewer companies. The question of quality maintenance is a matter which deserves attention. Frequently criticism is heard which at times reflects badly on our entire industry.

"Your president for one believes that, especially in an industry such as ours which is built on close customer relationship and trust, the question of quality should have top priority and let me add it is my considered opinion that the majority of the membership agrees with me.

"In reviewing the overall price development in essential oils during the last year it can be said that the trend was steady or downward. Only a few items showed a strong position but it should be noted that these items are products of considerable importance to the industry, as examples oil citronella 85/35 percent, oil lemongrass, and oil spearmint. The oil geranium Reunion market, which showed a steep price increase as a result of crop failure, is now adjusting itself with the arrival of supplies from the later crop," Mr. Keller concluded.

Other officers elected with Mr. Horsey included:

First vice-president, E. Langenau, Fritsche Brothers; second vice-president, F. F. Dittrich, Ungerer & Co.; and secretary-treasurer, E. Manheimer, J. Manheimer.

Elected to the executive committee were: P. J. Coutin, Coutin Associates; V. G. Fourman, Syntomatic Corporation; F. K. Goudsmit, van Ameringen-Haebler Division of International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc.; B. Polak, Polak's Frutal Works, and Mr. Keller.

DCAT Meeting to Hear Two Industry Speakers

Two leading representatives of the nation's pharmaceutical and chemical industries will give their predictions for 1960 at the annual mid-winter luncheon of the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association (a section of the New York Board of Trade) at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on January 26.

Speaking for the pharmaceutical industry will be William B. Graham, president of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., and chairman of the board of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Graham is past president of the American Pharamceutical Manufacturers' Association and Skolie Valley Industrial Association.

Speaking for the chemical industry will be John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

Winthrop Sets Up Units

Winthrop Laboratories, New York subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc., has established four new sales divisions, with offices located in Miami, Fla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Houston, Tex. The following have been named division managers: Miami, Courtney Carl; Birmingham, George J. Many; Cincinnati, J. Karbowski, and Houston, R. J. P. Foitik.

Vick Buys in Brazil

—*Continued from page 4*

in that capacity under the new ownership.

In Rio, Dr. Moura Brasil says that "the new association of the Moura Brasil firm with Vicks is a notable development, since it will give the Brazilian medical profession access to new prescription pharmaceuticals of original scientific research that were previously unavailable in Brazil."

The primary objective of this acquisition, reports Smith Richardson, jr., is to accelerate the expansion into Brazil of the company's ethical drugs. These will include the principal research specialties of the Vicks-owned ethical drug subsidiaries—Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, National Drug Company, Philadelphia, and Walker Laboratories, Mount Vernon, N. Y., which have not been active in Brazil, although Vicks proprietary products have been on sale there for many years.

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BECOMES AN OFFICIAL: Raymond D. McMurray, elected secretary of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. He succeeds Hans H. A. Meyn, who had been in the post nearly forty years.

Shulton Establishes Labs For Toiletries Research

Shulton, Inc., New York, in a move to step up new products development, has formed two new toiletries research laboratories. Named to head the units are Robert L. Goldemberg, as director of toiletries research for the domestic market and Heinz J. Eiermann for the overseas division.

Both men were previously associate directors of toiletries research. Mr. Goldemberg has been with Shulton since 1958, Mr. Eiermann since 1954.

Drug Introductions

—*Continued from page 7*

advantage of basically new or breakthrough developments, he points out.

Of the sixty-three new chemical entities, 20, or 31.7 percent, came from Europe or were marketed by firms in the United States which are owned abroad. Of the forthy-three new chemical entities developed in the United States, twenty-seven were based on past knowledge, representing either derivatives of previously known structures or new salts of old products.

"It appears that although Americans are primarily interested in what the future holds and seem to place little emphasis on past developments, the majority of new products introduced during 1959 could not have been developed in the United States if past history had not led the way," observes Mr. de Haen. "This statement is not meant to imply that the development of derivatives or new salts of previously known compounds is less valuable from a therapeutic or commercial point of view. The observation primarily indicates, however, a direction of attitude and suggests a pressure toward being "productive" or following the bandwagon.

"It is sometimes easier to improve than to originate, or, perhaps as Alexis de Tocqueville said over one hundred years ago, Americans are more addicted to practical than to theoretical science. But on the other hand such breakthroughs as the antibiotics, cortisones, and chlorothiazides have brought the American pharamceutical industry revenue far exceeding its expectations.

The following table offers a breakdown of new chemical entities introduced in 1959, the general classification and place of origin.

	Developed in US	*Europe*	*Total*
New Original Products.....	16	13	29
Derivatives of presently known structures.....	17	6	23
New Salts of Old Products..	10	1	11
	43	20	63

Two of the new original products developed in the United States came from sources outside the industry.

The above chart shows only those products synthesized by the industry which appear to be therapeutically valuable, and does not make reference to the many thousands of preparations that have been synthesized but did not prove useful. "It would be helpful if the industry would publish collectively statistics on the many chemicals that are synthesized annually but never reach the drug store. The cancer chemotherapy program which alone covers some 50,000 items annually, gives an indication of the magnitude of the number of preparations that are made by the chemist but are not found therapeutically effective by the pharmacologist," Mr. de Haen points out.

Celanese Fills Position For Amcel Subsidiary

Celanese Corporation of America reports the appointment of Dr. Clayton M. Huggett as director of research for its subsidiary, Amcel Propulsion, Inc.

Dr. Huggett, an expert on propellant chemistry and high-pressure technology, comes to Celanese from Rohm & Haas Company, where he was head of the high-pressure laboratory. Previously he was resident director of research at Rohm & Haas' Redstone Arsenal research division.

In another personnel appointment, Leo P. Nemzek, who has been with the government for the past ten years, has been taken on by Celanese as consultant on technical and projects planning.

Ames Company Names Orr To Top Executive Position

Ames Company, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., has elected George W. Orr, jr., chief executive officer. He will continue as president and a member of the board of directors.

With Ames since 1951, Mr. Orr is also president and a director of Ames Company of Canada, Ltd., vice-president of Miles Laboratories, Inc., and a director of Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Toronto.

Manganese Reduction Elects

Manganese Reduction Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has elected W. LeRoy Traylor a member of its board of directors. Mr. Traylor is president of Traylor Chemical & Supply Company, Orlando, Fla.

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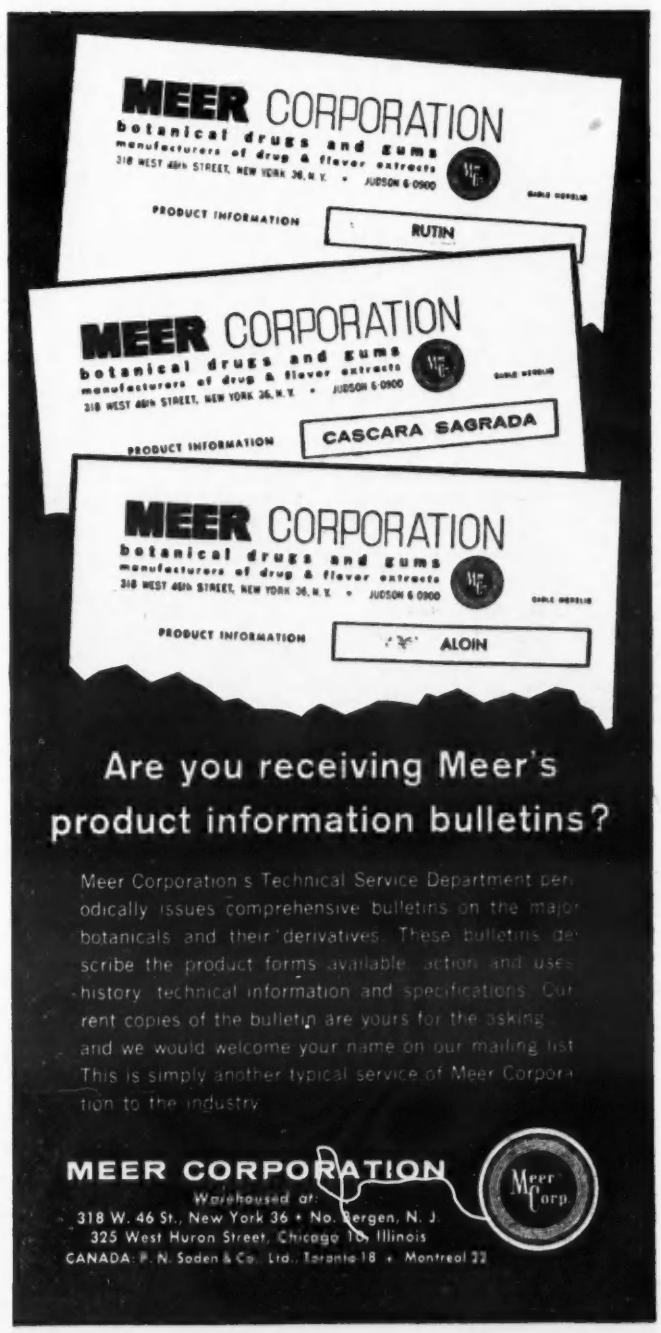
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Essential Oils, Aromatics

California lemon oil came down in price considerably last week. The top grade was reduced 60 cents per pound and the second grade, 35 cents per pound. Other price reductions were in bergamot, 50 cents per pound; celery seed oil, $1 per pound, and eucalyptus, 1 cent per pound. Advances were in Ceylon citronella, 10 cents per pound; sandalwood, 25 cents per pound, and Floridian tangerine 40 cents per pound.

Ten essential oils and nine aromatic chemicals have been added to the Essential Oil Association's Book of Standards. The oils are bitter orange, lavandin, Moroccan geranium, Canadian snakeroot, valerian root, European and Indian dill seed, German chamomile, hops and cognac green.

The aromatics are bornyl acetate; alcohols, C 8 and C 10; ethyl caprylate; benzyl butrate; ethyl caproate; geranyl formate; cedrol and benzo-dihydropyrone.

Pepper continues on its upward rise with Malabar black 17 cents per pound higher and Muntok white 33 cents per pound higher than their previous levels.

The following is excerpted from a New York trading company's report estimating available supplies of both black and white pepper until September of this year.

Out of a maximum crop of 24,000 tons, India exported from November, 1958, to October, 1959, 12,209 tons as compared to the 13,067 tons during November, 1957-October, 1958.

On the basis of 30,000 tons for the current crop minus home consumption of India and Pakistan of 12,000 tons, available exports amount to maximum 18,000 tons which probably would be an all time high.

Stocks in the Far East are estimated at 11,500 tons, making available stocks of 29,500 tons. To this must be added whatever Sarawak will produce during the May-to-August, 1960, season. Consumption during December, 1959, through August, 1960, is estimated at 37,200 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced

Citronella, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb.
Tangerine, Floridian, 40c. per lb.

Reduced

Bergamot, 50c. per lb.
Celery seed, $1 per lb.
Eucalyptus, 1c. per lb.
Lemon, California, 35c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1959
146.14	146.14	146.19	148.06

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—The natural Italian material in cans has declined from $11.75 per pound to $11.25 per pound.

Considered one of the most delicate of all citrus plants, bergamot requires a special climate and soil, according to available agricultural information. The plants are easily injured by frost, so the mild climate of Calabria in southern Italy suits it very well.

Harvesting is generally begun in early December and completed some time in March.

Celery Seed—From its previous high, $13 per pound, the oil was reduced in price to $12 per pound. This, of course, is the price for material from France, which makes up the bulk of what is sold in this country.

Celery is grown in many sections of France, mainly to furnishing the housewife with one of her favorite vegetables and seasoning agents. In St. Remy-en-Provence, however, celery cultivation is one of the principal means of livelihood. From this little town, celery seed are exported all over the world to horticulturists, truck farmers and flavor manufacturers.

The market for the seed is highly speculative and is quoted on the produce exchanges of Margeille, Paris, London and New York.

Celery is planted in nurseries in July and August and then in the fall, shortly before the extremely cold weather, the young plants are set out into open fields. They are harvested the following August.

The plants are collected in the morning, allowed to dry for several hours and then threshed. The seeds are sifted into different sizes.

Oil may be distilled from the large seed, medium ones or small broken ones—the medium seed being the most popular. Large ones are usually too expensive and the small broken ones, too low in quality and flavor content.

Citronella—Ceylon material is up to 90c. per pound from its previous low of 80c. per pound. Most dealers had been charging 90c. for some weeks and now it seems that they all are.

Java-type may still be had for 80c. per pound although the majority of essential oil houses are quoting 88c. per pound.

It is interesting to note that a field of citronella planted in March is ready to be cut in October. A field two years old or older can be cut twice a year—in June and October.

The yield of oil varies according to the season. For instance, leaves cut in June yield about 2.4 percent of oil whereas leaves cut in October yield 1.2 percent of oil.

One of the earliest references to citronella in Europe was near the end of the 17th century. It seems that an army surgeon named Nicolaus Grimm gave the name, Arundo Indica odorata, to the grass and the name, Oleum siree, to the oil.

The first principal supplying region was Ceylon, which had a virtual monopoly on the oil until 1890 when Java started to produce it. Now, what is produced on the island of Formosa is referred to as Java-type.

According to agricultural information, it takes only six to eight months for the plants to reach the size at which it is profitable to harvest them. Then the cutting is done by women and young girls who chop the grass with sickles. Harvesting goes on during most of the year, but the three principal seasons are from May to June, from August to September and from December to the middle of January.

Under no circumstances, however, is the grass ever cut during the rainy spells. This is partly because the grass is apt to ferment while lying in the damp field and also because distillation of wet grass requires long hours and a great amount of fuel.

Normally the cut grass is allowed to dry in the fields for approximately 3 days (depending on the sunshine and the atmospheric conditions), then it is tied into bundles, stacked in the fields for more drying and finally hauled on carts to the distilleries.

Eucalyptus—The 70-75 percent rectified material in drums declined 1c. per pound. It is now selling for 47c. per pound.

The eucalyptus is typically Australian where numerous varieties of trees blanket the continent. Dwarfed types grow in the areas where there is little rainfall; tall straight ones grow along the coastal and mountainous areas and others grow near the snowline.

Australia, however, no longer has a monopoly on eucalyptus. Seeds from the continent "down under" have been planted in the Belgian Congo, South America, Spain, New Zealand, India, California, Africa and Algeria.

A slightly different type of eucalyptus has been found in New Guinea, Timor and the Philippine Islands.

Lavender—The market remains rather inactive with no price changes. For this reason, we take the opportunity of describing a bit of the history of the plant in France.

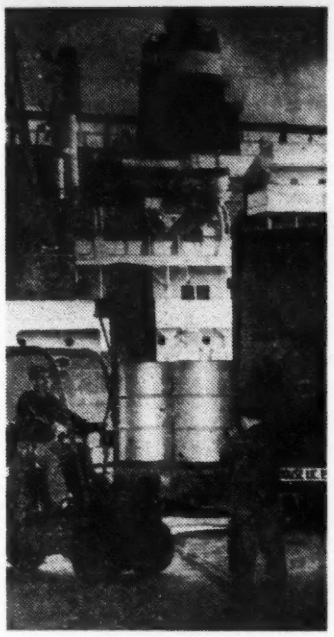
Before the early 1930's, lavender in France had invaded many farms abandoned before World War II and multiplied to such an extent that the overcrowded plants became unhealthy and cutting them became quite troublesome.

Then, all of a sudden, wild lavender began to disappear. No one has ever been really sure what caused the once-abundn-

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Week Ended January 1, 1960

Black pepper, 3 lots, 175 bags.
Cassia, 9 lots, 789 bales.
Juniper berries, 334 bags.
Mace, 30 bags.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 444 bags.
Papain, 9 lots, 354 cases.



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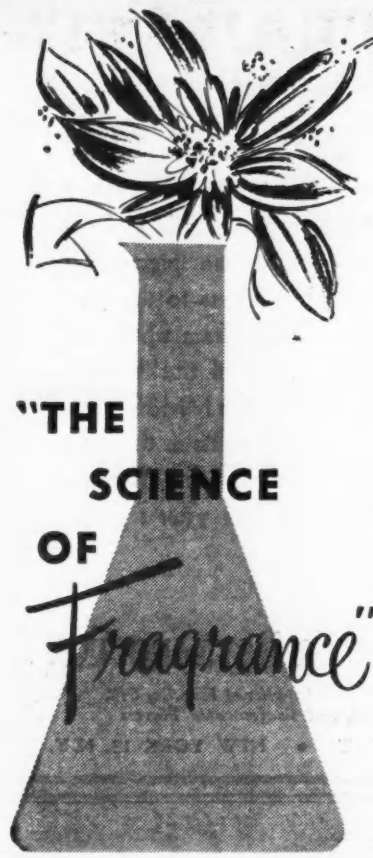

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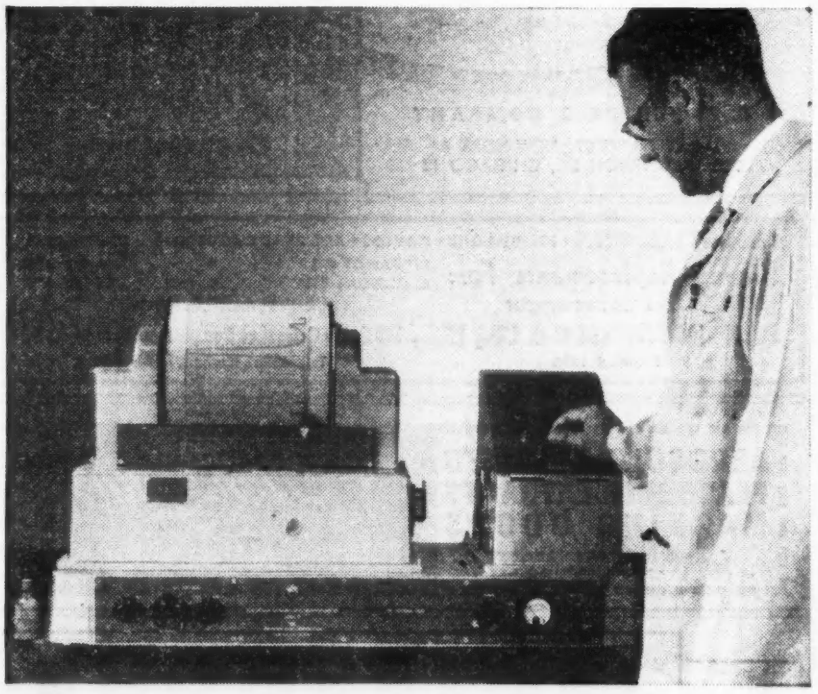

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Essential Oils

ant plant to virtually vanish, but the following theories have been suggested.

- That the soil was just getting tired of lavender.
- That the weeds crowded and suffocated the delicate plant.
- That the lavender, in past years, had been cut too early and too low.

For many years while the consumption of lavender was small, the plants got used to not being cut. Then, gradually they got used to being cut when consumption rose.

Lemon—California exchange brand oil declined in price from $3.50 per pound to $2.90 per pound and $2.75 per pound— depending on quality. Independent oil also was reduced. From its previous high, $3.10 per pound it came down to $2.75 per pound.

Sandalwood—On the heels of last week's notice that source prices were advancing comes the news that spot prices are reflecting firmness. Dealers here in the New York area report that the price has risen from $15.75 per pound to $16 per pound with some companies asking over $17 per pound for material.

As reported last week, the prices in Mysore advanced immediately following the December auctions because of heavy demand. The next auction will be in July.

Spearmint—With prices so high, it was interesting indeed to learn that small shipments of oil have arrived from Argentina. Little information was available on the amount of oil or the price, but it is expected that this move will have some softening effect on the market for the domestic material.

Today's spearmint prices, ranging from $9 to well over $11 per pound, are the highest that prices have gone during the seven years the OPD 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Prices Issue covers. And, according to some dealers' notebooks, today's prices are the highest in their company's history.

Serving to further complicate the spearmint oil picture is the fact that the current crop of spearmint is an unusually large one. According to figures released several months ago by the Department of Agriculture, the 1958-59 crop is some 34 percent greater than the previous year's crop and some 11 percent greater than the average year's crop.

The department further stated that the year was a good one because of excellent weather which served to increase the oil content. Wilt was said to have caused much less damage than was originally expected and rust was almost non-existant.

Tangerine—This oil, which was reported to be firming last week, has advanced in price. From its previous level, $3.10 per pound, it has risen to $3.50 per pound.

Supplies of fruit in Florida, it has been reported, are smaller this year than usual. Harvesting takes place between November and March.

Seeds and Spices

Ginger—Since there were few if any offerings of the new crop of African material, demand has turned to Nigerian material. Once this happened, the Nigerian material, of course, strengthened. Demand has been rather strong for material from Jamaica, it has been reported, and prices are on the move upward.

Pepper—There seems to be no limit to how high the prices can go. Malabar black is at 78c. per pound, Lampong black at 80c. per pound and Muntok white at $1.25 per pound.

Turmeric—Stocks are small, offerings light and prices generally high, it has been reported.

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Coatings Materials

Pigment and chemical grades of zinc dust moved up last week as a result of climbing zinc metal prices. Advances in the offing as of the first of February are a 1½ cents boost in bone black and a ¾ cent rise in channel carbon black as well as a 1½ cents rise in pigment grades. Rising costs of raw materials is again the reason for these hikes. A recent advance took place in aluminum pigments as anticipated following the upward move in aluminum metal. Higher prices are now being quoted for chrome greens, molybdated orange and pigment green B. This shows that the general tendency in this market of late has been an upward one. To mention a few declines naphthol ITR red toner was easier as of the first of January; and in the latter part of December lead red, litharge and mineral orange all became softer.

The phthalate plasticizer market is well on its way to recovery after experiencing severe shortages in raw materials, such as naphthalene and phthalic anhydride, due to the steel strike. Producers have been able to supply much material, and it is estimated that by the end of February production should be fairly back to normal. Demand is great for phthtlates and growing steadily.

The Argentine casein market felt a small flurry of business last week causing one of the biggest producers to up prices. This was expected to end rapidly and the general feeling in the market is that prices will go further down before they advance. Demand has been very light for the last month.

October shipments of raw asbestos dropped 5,000 tons over the same period in 1958, and shipments at the end of 10 months were running 65,235 tons or approximately 10 percent higher than the first 10 months of 1958, states a recent report. However, export shipments to the end of September were 119,100 tons or 30 percent higher than the same period in 1958. Export shipments, continues the report, were expected to attain a 40 percent increase over 1958 by the end of 1959.

Price Trends

Advanced
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1959
103.03	103.03	103.03	103.10

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—Listings of aluminum paste and powder as of January 5 advanced across the board with paste up 1½c. and powder 2c. higher. Furthermore, flake aluminum powder is up 2c. and atomized material climbed 1.3c. per pound.

New quotations for aluminum paste are 71c. for extra fine lining grade and 48½c. per pound for standard grade. Extra fine lining grade of aluminum powder holds a new listing of $1.13, and standard grade is now at 83c. per pound. Price advances reflect the recent upward tendency in aluminum metal.

Bone Black—Scheduled to rise the first of February are prices of all grades of bone black. Producers have announced a 1½c. per pound hike which will result in new listings ranging from 19½c. to 26¼c., f.o.b. Detroit, Mich., freight allowed to destination, for lots greater than 100 pounds. Price for smaller lots will be 5½c. per pound higher. Price differential for Pacific coast destination will be up to 3¼c. per pound from the current 2c.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipment, stocks and exports of carbon black for November, 1959, with figures for October, 1959, and November, 1958, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
November, 1959	136.722	25.308	162,030
October, 1959	142,533	26,477	169,010
November, 1958	121,246	27,042	148,288
Stocks			
November, 1959	120,027	70,260	190,287
October, 1959	127,986	78,445	206,431
November, 1958	203,353	97,829	301,162
Shipments			
November, 1959	145,084	33,493	178,577
October, 1959	144,353	26,914	171,267
November, 1958	124,819	28,723	153,542
Exports			
November, 1959	*	*	*
October, 1959	25,455	10,387	35,842
November, 1958	26,434	14,472	40,906

*Figures not available.

Chrome Colors—Prices were firm at recently advanced levels. Chrome green, Molybdated orange and pigment green B all moved up in price on the first of January. There was one reduction, however, in the quotation of naphthol ITR red toner which declined 50c. to $5. Pigment green B is now $1.50 per pound and molybdated orange, 49c. Chrome green, 1 to 15 percent moved up to 43c.; 16 to 30 and 31 to 45 percent, 44c.; 45 to 49 percent, 45c. and reduced color grade, 20c. per pound.

Reason given for the shifts upward by producers was the rising costs of raw materials and transportation.

Lead Pigments — Producers trimming the price of lead metal lately has been the reason for the declining lead pigment listings, as the oxides have varied in no way to indicate any price shifting. Lead metal quotations dropped throughout the industry after a major smelter, following settlement of a strike, eased strike-induced prices. No further adjustments have been made since the end of December.

Zinc Dust — Listing of the material moved up ½c. per pound last week. Both carlot and less carlot quantities were effected and new prices are 17c. for carlots and 18¼c. per pound for less carlot loads. The advances are in line with firmer listings of the metal. Further advances will be made if the metal price continues to go up.

Recently the warehouse price for paint grade zinc dust for less carload lots moved higher. This created a 1¼c. spread between carlot and less carlot prices which is higher than the usual 1c. difference. And with the new changes the 1¼c. spread still holds true.

Lacquer Materials

General feeling in this market is that things are getting in better shape. Phthalate esters were heavily hit by the steel strike as several steel byproducts, namely naphthalene and phthalic anhydride, are used in the manufacture of these materials. Figures for January so far show that this month has had the best percentage on allocation, and conditions are expected to improve steadily. Producers, on the whole, estimate that it will be another thirty days before production will be well on the road to normalcy.

One source said that many customers, by searching through the market, have been able to procure materials to build up slight supplies which has taken some of the pressure off and made it possible for the producer to catch up a little more.

The phthalate plasticizer market is a rapidly expanding one and has experienced a growth volume which could be termed as spectacular. Growth has been due to the need for these materials, especially the eight carbon atom esters, for the vinyl plastics industry and other facets of the plastic sheeting industry.

Natural Resins

Shellac—Final termination of the steel strike has spurred this market somewhat. Prices have been on an even keel for some time with demand steady and adequate and supplies sufficient. Due to crop difficulties caused by poor weather, Calcutta market has been slightly tight of late.

Prices of bleached bonedry shellac in bags is 46c., in barrels is 47c. and in kegs is 48c. Same quantity listings for bleached refined material are 56c., 57c. and 58c. per pound, respectively. Orange lemon No. 1 shellac is steady at 37c. to 39c., No. 2 at 34c. to 37c. and superfine at 32c. to 34c.

Fillers & Inerts

Barytes—An estimated 880,000 short tons of domestically produced barytes was sold or used in 1959, according to preliminary reports from producers to the

—*Continued on page 62*

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Refractive Index	1.500-1.515		Strong acids dissolve it.
Pores: Volume	630 ml./g.		In salts, heavy metal ions displaced.
Avg. Dia.	33 A°		In bases, no reaction.
Distribution	Uniform		
pH of 10% slurry	7.5-8.5		

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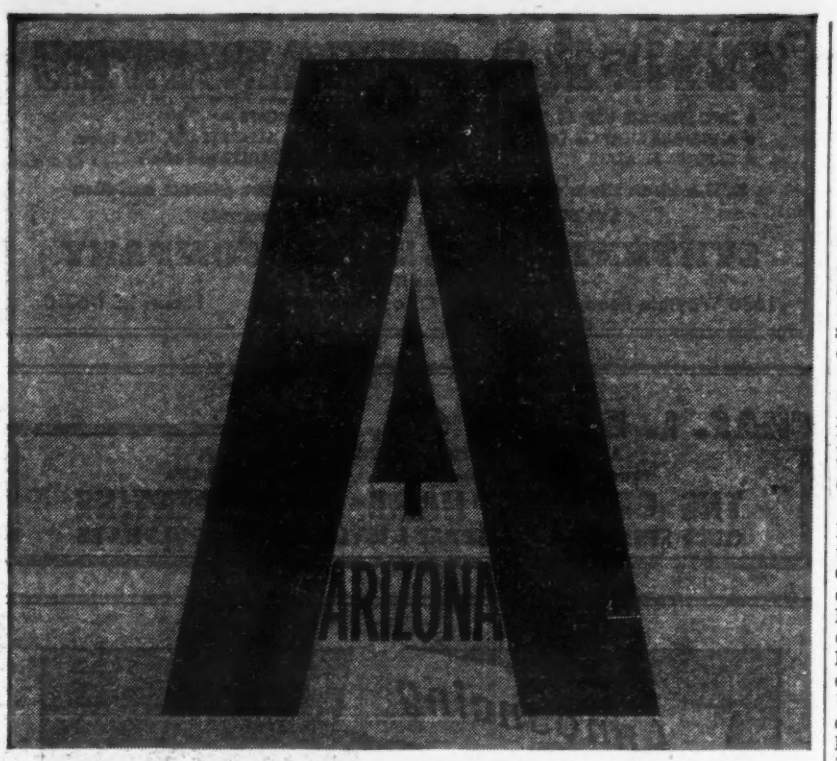

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats continued in light volume, chiefly for prompt needs last week. While business was spotty, a steady undertone prevailed in the market. Crude coconut oil demand was reported fair, the market closing higher reflecting heavy buying of both coconut oil and copra for European delivery. Sales of crude cottonseed oil was more active for export and stiffened futures. Corn oil was scarce and higher. Peanut oil was firmer, selling at ¾ cent higher. Soybean oil held steady, despite limited trading. Corn and soybean foots were stronger due to active demand and scarcity of stocks.

Conditions in tallow and greases continued unsettled, with soapers taking moderate quantities at slightly lower levels. Demand from specialty buyers was reported quiet. Lard market was easy and cash closed lower.

Business in industrial oils was still light. Inquiry for tung oil improved and trading took place at the recent decline. Oiticica oil became easier, dropping ½ cent per pound, after ruling firm since last April. Brazilian castor oil turned easy and sales were noted at ⅛ cent lower. Slow demand for rapeseed oil increased offerings which were reduced ¼ cent per pound. Palm oil in drums on spot was inactive but prices were lifted ¼ cent per pound, because of the increased cost of steel drums. Crude menhaden oil remained steady, export business has improved, while domestic business was still slow.

Active demand for soybean meal strengthened the market and prices advanced $1.50 to $3 per ton. Linseed meal was easier, off 50 cents per ton. Cottonseed meal was quiet and unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Cornoil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¾c. to ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, drums, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1959
121.91	122.93	123.46	119.89

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Imported oil was slightly easier and No. 1 Brazilian was available at 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with some sellers holding at ⅛c. more. Domestic grades were in fair demand and held at former levels.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	3,484,000
Previous week	.....	800,000
Corresponding week, 1959	1,562,000	3,030,300
Total this year	.....	6,770,000
Corresponding period, 1959	3,562,000	5,830,300

The 1959 Brazilian castor bean crop is now believed to have totaled not more than 165,000 tons, 13 percent less than in 1958 and the smallest since 1942, it was reported by Foreign Agricultural Service. The 1960 crop was forecast by the trade between 200,000 to 240,000 short tons from 593,040 acres.

Exports of castor beans were halted on September 13 when the Bank of Brazil ceased granting export licenses to shippers. The action was prompted by the short crop of 1959, below normal carryover, and pressure from the crushing industry to retain beans in the country for processing. Resumption of bean exports is not expected until about mid-1960, when the new crop comes to market in volume. The crushing industry expects castor bean exports to dwindle to nothing within the next few years. Bean exports reached only about 8,800 tons before they were banned in September, less than one-third the 1958 volume.

Exports of castor oil also are expected to total less than the 60,977 tons shipped in 1958. Only about 39,965 tons had been exported by the end of September. Castor meal exports, first made in 1958 when 2,094 tons were shipped, had climbed to 5,198 tons through the first half of 1959 Exports have gone exclusively to the United States, for use as fertilizer.

Coconut—Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Market was firmer. Offers for shipment continued light and were stronger. January shipment was raised to 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and to 18⅛c. for February-March, same basis. The New York market remained steady at 19¾c., tankcars, January delivery; 19⅝c., February. Bulk oil was quoted at 19¼c., c.i.f. New York, February arrival.

Corn—Firmer tone prevailed in crude and sales were made at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was boosted 16.48c., tankcars, New York basis. Corn oil foots were stronger and 95 percent soapstock was advanced to 5¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, east.

Cottonseed—Improved trading in crude cottonseed oil stiffened the futures market on The New York Produce Exchange last week. Heavy buying of crude for export boosted futures, especially prompt deliveries, while deferred positions were unchanged to slightly lower. Trading in futures was quite active and the advance resulted in lifting of hedges and also short covering. Cash oil was firmer and refined salad was raised to 12⅝c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil advanced ¼c. per pound due to increased sales for export. Trading was reported at 9½c. to 9¾c., per pound, tankcars, mills, southeast. In the Valley, and Waco prices were 9⅝c. bid, with sales and bids at 9¼c., Lubbock.

Turkey has been authorized to purchase about 20,000 metric tons of cottonseed or soybean oils under PL 480. Contracts placed between January 19 to May 31 will be eligible for financing and delivery up to June 30. Purchases will be made by the Surplus Purchase Commission, Turkish Economic Mission, 2523 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington 8, D.C.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 15, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
March	378	11.84	11.52	11.80S
May	485	11.94	11.67	11.8:S
July	422	11.99	11.78	11.87S
Sept.	33	11.76	11.80	11.71S
Oct.	62	11.65	11.45	11.55S
May (1961)	6	11.76	11.71	11.60 Bid

Total sales and switches, 1,386 contracts.

Linseed—This market was quiet, still feeling the effect of buyers working off inventories. Prices were unchanged and well held. Raw oil was quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, for January-March delivery; 14.2c., April-June; 14.4c., July-September and 15.11c., exwarehouse, New York. Withdrawals of oil against contracts continued limited.

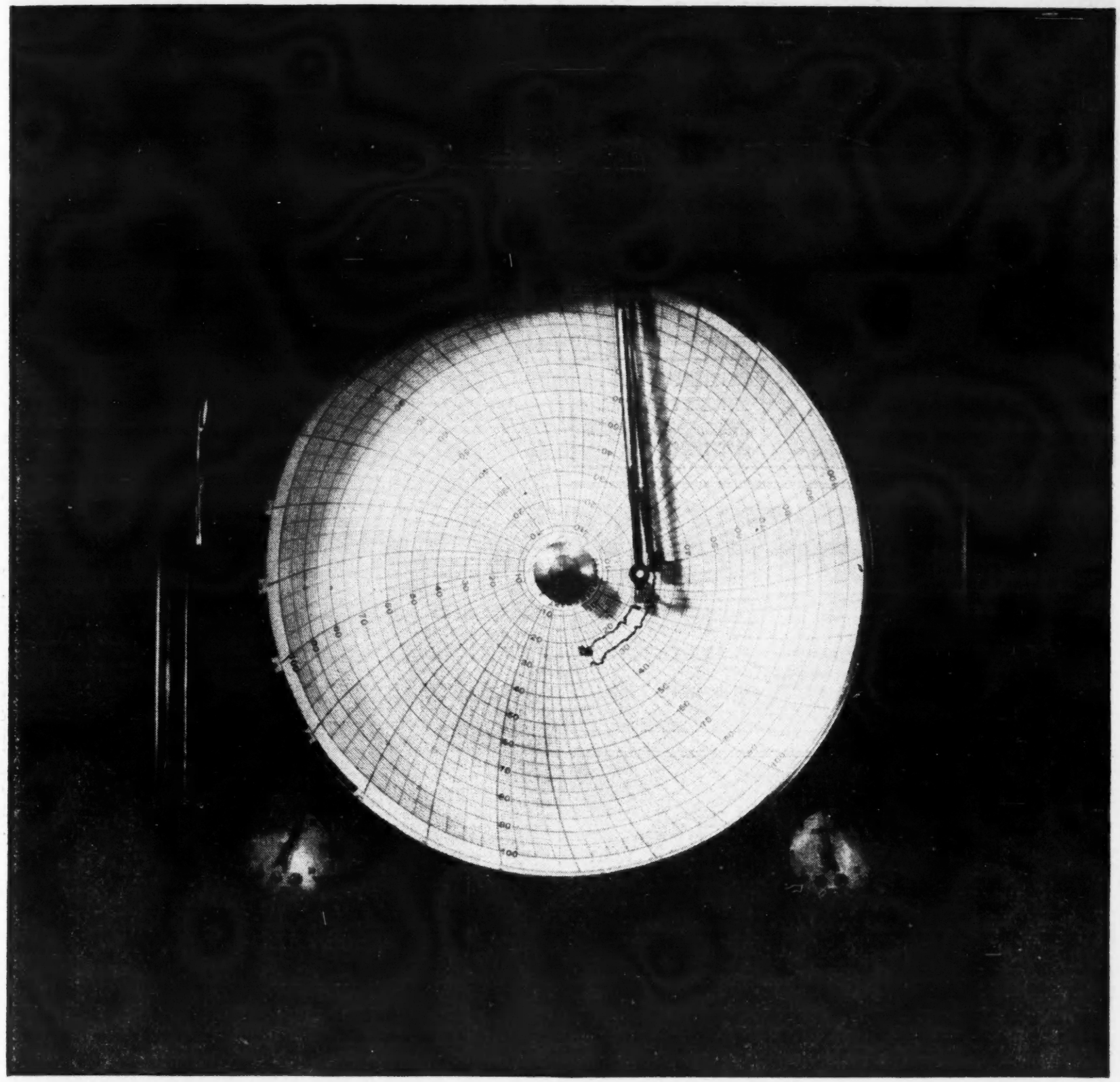
Olive—Trading in replacements was reported spotty and confined to Spanish oil. Refined grades for shipment were maintained at $49 to $50 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. Spanish ports, for prompt and forward shipment. Tunisian and Greek oils were merely nominal around $58 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York. Demand on spot was slow. Drums ranged from $2.25 to $2.30 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity.

Oiticica—Slow business and increased offers caused prices to drop ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted to 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower from 21½c. to 22c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Palm—Demand was confined to actual needs. Drums were raised ¼c. to 14¾c. to 15¾c. per pound, spot as to quantity, due to higher cost of containers. Tankcars were slightly higher at 12.10c., New York basis.

Peanut—Crude was scarce and sold up to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills,

—Continued on page 60



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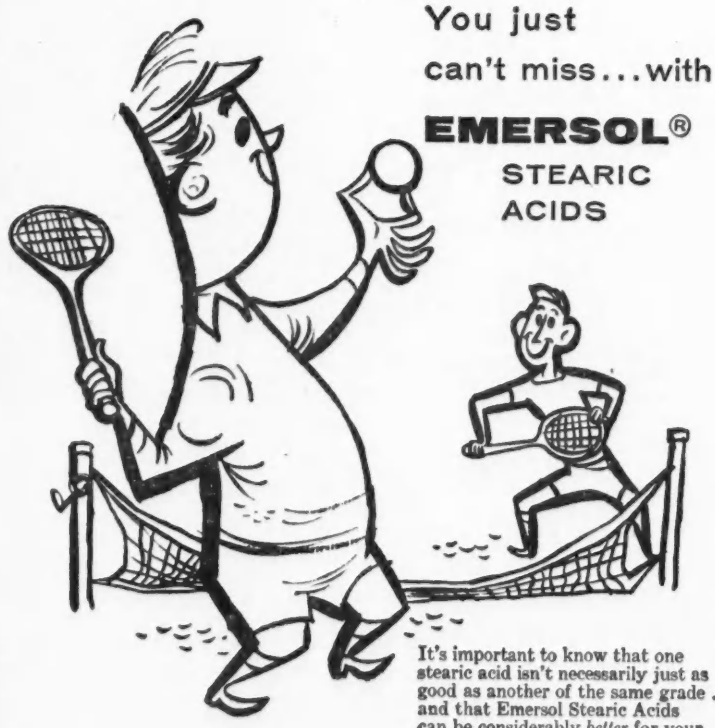

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 58

prompt shipment, ¾c. Refined oil was advanced to 17¼c. tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Market was easier and fractionally lower. Demand was spotty. Tankcars were quoted at 12¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 14¾c. to 15c., spot as to quantity.

Indications are that in 1960 world trade in rapeseed and rapeseed oil will be down sharply from the estimated 135,000 tons (oil and oil equivalent of seed) exported in 1959 and actual exports of 134,000 tons in 1958, according to Foregin Agricultural Service. Production of rapeseed in the 3 major exporting countries — Canada, Sweden and France—was 130,000 tons below 1958 and a sizable share of the Canadian crop is still not harvested because of early snows. Also, prospects for 1960 in Sweden are for a below-average crop. These 3 countries normally account for around 90 percent of the rapeseed and three-fourths of the rapeseed oil entering world trade each year.

Soybean—Crude oil was a narrow affair, fluctuating slightly and closed at 7.80c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, January shipment and 7.90c., February. Refined salad was unchanged at 9.90c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean soapstock was firmer and 95 percent foots were lifted to 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Tung—Consumer interest was better, with trading reported at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. February forward was quoted at 21⅝c., same basis. Drums were quoted from 23¼c. to 23¾c., spot, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market was weaker and dropped to 60c. to 65c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. Demand was light.

Copra—Shipments were firm, reflecting active trading for European delivery. Sales were reported at $242.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, February arrival. Offers for shipment ranged from $245 to $247.50 per ton, same basis.

Flaxseed—Sharp expansion developed in flaxseed trading, volume at the highest level in many weeks. Bulge in business came ahead of 2c. decline in crusher bids and the increased offerings sparked another 5c. drop to $3.45 per bushel, Minneapolis, spot. Early trades, however, were at substantial premiums over official closing prices and largest volume traded at $3.52. Ten cars and about 10,000 bushels were posted in the spot market while to-arrive transactions amounted to 15 cars and over 200,000 bushels.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Market was unsettled and prices were more or less nominal. Trading was limited and confined to actual needs. Choice white was quoted at 6c. to 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow at 4¾c., same basis.

Lard—Prices were unsteady and fractionally lower. Cash lard declined to 8.30c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was slow. Market was easier and slightly lower. Soapers bought bleachable fancy at 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and reduced bids ⅛c. Prime ranged from 5⅜c. to 5½c.; special, 5c. to 5⅛c. and No. 1, 4¾c. tankcars, delivered. Edible was lower at 8c. to 8⅛c., same basis. Export interest was light. Guaranteed fancy was sold at 7¼c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and bulk was quoted at 6¼c., f.o.b.

Fish Oils

Cod—Good demand was noted for shipment with trading at 7⅛c. per pound, bulk, Gloucester, Mass., for January shipment. Offers for shipment were light and confined to February. Drums on spot ranged from 8¼c. to 8⅜c., per pound, depending upon quantity.

Menhaden—Crude was unchanged and steady. Trading improved for export, while domestic business was still quiet. Tankcars were held at 7c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Refined grades were in fair demand for actual needs. Light pressed was maintained at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal — This market turn easy and extracted meal declined sharply—$4 to $65 per ton, Minneapolis, January-March shipment. Old process meal was held at $76.50 per ton, same basis.

Soybean Meal — Improved demand sparked substantial price advances in this market. Formula feed manufacturers had let supplies run down and strengthening

—Continued on page 62

CARNAUBA WAX
Refined—Flaked
Specializing in Yellows & Bleached
Candelilla Esparto
Japan Wax Beeswax
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MUrray Hill 8-7960

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Phones: L. D. 271 – Local 38-2544
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Quality Checked by Gas Chromatograph
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M. ARGÜESO & CO. INC.
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Owens 8-8500 • Cable: MARGUESO • Established 1908
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CARNAUBA • OURICURY
CANDELILLA • BEESWAX
Crude • Refined • Bleached • Flaked • Powdered
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Vegetable Waxes
CERESINS — OZOKERITES
Palm Waxes — Resin Blends
Compounds and blends made to your specifications
CERITA WAXES

IMPORTS at United States Ports

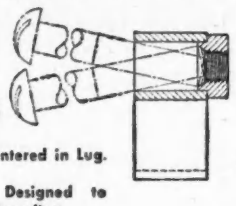
New York

ACETOACETANILIDE—112 bgs. Aceto Chemical Co, Antwerp
ACETOPHENETIDIN—3 dms, Bremen
AGAR—60 bgs, Coleman International Co, Casablanca
ALUMINUM POWDER—5 dms, H Solodow, Hamburg
20 dms, International Expediters, Hamburg
p-AMINOPHENOL—50 cks. Havre
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms. Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
62 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
60 dms, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
70 dms, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Liverpool
ANILINE DYES—5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
20 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
50 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
31 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—290 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Callao
ANTIMONY REGULUS—36 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
250 cs, Havre
ARSENIC, METALLIC—22 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Gothenburg
ARSENIC, WHITE—365 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Marseille
BARBERRY BARK—41 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Trieste
BARIUM HYDROXIDE—220 bgs, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—327 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BAY OIL—8 dms, Port of Spain
BEESWAX—25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
140 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Valparaise
62 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Paranagua
50 bgs, Grace National Bank, Puerto Plata
378 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Paranagua
63 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Paranagua
21 bls, R B Willson, Progreso
50 bgs, Tampico
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
160 bgs, Havana
56 blks, Lobito
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
5 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Iquitos
15 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Iquitos
29 dms, J E De Sousa, Manaus
56 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus
10 dms, Kline & Co, Manaus
15 dms, Belem-Para
BONE CHARCOAL—100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
CALCIUM CARBONATE—3,000 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
460 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—10 dms, Rotterdam
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—360 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—138 dms, Hostachem Corp, Bremen
CAMPHOR POWDER—50 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
200 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
CARAWAY OIL—5 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
2 dms, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
CARDAMOM—15 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mangalore
19 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Galle
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
774 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
CASEIN—227 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—28 dms, Bowring & Co, Cochin
CASSIA—48 bls, East India Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
157 bls, National City Bank, Tandjong Priok
49 bls, Chemical Bank, Tandjong Priok
320 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
160 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
468 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
1,000 bls, R J Spitz, Saigon
500 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Saigon
125 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Saigon
97 bls, Irving Trust Co, Djakarta
352 bls, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
320 bls, M J Golembeck, Singapore
909 bls, Rotterdam
54 bls, Djakarta
CASTOR OIL—293 tons, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
300 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
49 dms, Sarabhai Agencies, Bombay
200 tons, Santos
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, M J Golembeck, Bombay
170 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
170 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHICORY ROOT—63 bls, Meer Corp, Antwerp
CHLOROANILIC ACID—1 dm, Mutchler Chemical Co, Hamburg
CINNAMON BARK OIL—3 cs, George Uhe Co, Galle
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Galle
25 bls, Louis Furth, Galle
50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
300 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—59 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
75 dms, I A Chamson & Co, Keelung
50 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
50 dms, John D Walsh Co, Singapore
10 dms, A Verley & Co, Keelung
150 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
25 dms, Trubek Lab, Puerto Barrios
30 dms, Singapore
CLAY—1,600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
COCONUT OIL—501 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
295 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
255 tons, Port Swettenham
449 tons, Colombo
COCONUT SHELLS—426 bgs, B Sirotta, Kingston
COLORS, DRY——20 dms, P Uhlich & Co, Bremen
COPAIBA BALSAM——14 dms, Kline & Co, Manaus
8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus
COPAL GUM—110 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
126 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
500 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
208 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
400 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Casablanca
1,250 bgs, Louis Furth, Piraeus
300 bgs, Kenitra
CORN OIL—200 tons, Corn Products International, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—1,015 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Antwerp
4,650 bgs, Antwerp
500 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—140 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
20 bbls, Barcelona
CREOSOTE OIL—13,995 tons, Koppers Co, London
CUBE ROOT—826 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
222 bgs, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—370 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
491 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D Young, Nagoya
40 cs, Kellogg Seed Co, Kobe
125 cs, Lisbon
95 cs, Bombay
DAMMAR GUM—28 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
64 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
30 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
112 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—50 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
67 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
108 dms, Chemical Bank, Kobe
53 dms, H A Gogarty, Nagoya
104 dms, Port Adelaide
DEXTRIN—353 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
430 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Bestick Adhesives, Rotterdam
260 bgs, Rotterdam
DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN—28 cs, American Roland Corp, Antwerp
10 cs, Squibb International, Ciudad Trujillo
DIMETHOXYANILINE—2 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
DYES, COALTAR—18 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
27 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
18 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
DYES, COALTAR—29 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
24 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—5 dms, M Grumbacher, Bremen
242 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Laranca
600 bgs, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTOL—4 dms, Alicante
EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—4,410 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Arica
1,316 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Chimbote
4,348 bgs, Chimbote
FUEL OIL—112,419 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
104,342 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
119,926 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
84,000 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
111,047 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
203,515 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
206,649 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Curacao
102,586 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
132,670 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
486,912 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
233,477 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Caripito
953,706 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
113,459 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
179,406 bbls, Eastern States Petroleum Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
GELATIN—100 bgs, Ros Deshazo & Co, Copenhagen
400 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Montevideo
200 bgs, King Shipping Co, Antwerp
60 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
100 dms, Franco Belgian Corp, London
27 dms, D H Burdett, London
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Vera Cruz
320 bgs, Rotterdam
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—100 cs, American Metal Climax, Antwerp
GINGER—254 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
50 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Kingston
24 bgs, J H Elton, Kingston
13 bgs, Clicquot Club Co, Kingston
55 bgs, M J Golombeck, London
95 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
GLUE, BONE—300 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK—284 bls, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
800 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
500 bgs, Hanover Bank, Colombo
GUAR GUM—9,290 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Karachi
400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
2,092 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
550 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,983 bbls, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HAFNIUM OXIDE—1 dm, T B Smith, London
HEXACHLOROETHANE—300 bgs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—25 bbls, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—3 bls, General Commodities Co, Santos
ISOSAFROEUGENOL—4 cs, Export Import Services, Yokohama
JAPAN WAX—25 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
JUNIPER BERRIES—82 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
167 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—66 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
243 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
118 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
242 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—650 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—60 dms, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—270 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
LEAD, RED—170 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
460 bgs, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—1 dm, C T Wilson Co, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—20 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
15 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Puerto Barrios
17 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—859 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—21 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—18 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
74 cs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
6 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
24 cs, A G Dunn, Singapore
14 cs, Rotterdam
34 cs, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—57 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
MARJORAM LEAVES—100 bls, K H Landes & Co, Marseille
MELAMINE—300 bgs, Liverpool
MENTHOL—26 bbls, Kane Import Corp, Santos
24 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
33 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
35 cs, Nichimen Co, Santos
MOLASSES—477 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MOLASSES, BEET—9,859 tons, Chas Pfizer & Co, Yarimea
MONO CETYL PHOSPHATE—1 cs, American Cyanamid Co, Kobe
NAPHTHALENE—1,306 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
1,240 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
1,125 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,417 bgs, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—20 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
NUTMEG—70 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
OJE FICIN POWDER—4 dms, Astoria Pan Americana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—103 dms, National Bank Detroit, Seville
100 dms, A N Corv, Seville
50 dms, J Ossola, Barcelona
50 dms, J Ossola, Genoa
26 dms, Seville
ORANGE OIL—7 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
44 cs, Stuart Bros, Belize
OREGANO LEAVES—110 bgs, Unanue & Sons, Tampico
218 bgs, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
OURICURY WAX—66 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
OXBILE—13 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
PALM OIL—570 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—523 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi
363 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
158 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
349 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—50 cms, Kedval Pharmaceutical Co, Matadi
33 cs, Matadi
168 cs, Colombo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
470 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante
50 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante
50 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alicante
90 bgs, J H Elton, Alicante
53 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Alicante
250 bgs, Griffith Lab, Alicante
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, A A Sayic, Alicante
250 bgs, A G Beckman, Alicante
50 bgs, H Schlichting, Alicante
775 bgs, Alicante
PAPRIKA OLEORESIN—213 cs, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—5 cms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Singapore
1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Singapore
5 dms, Givaudan Corp, Singapore
3 cs, Coty Products, Havre
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
3,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
300 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—100 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Bombay
40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Belem-Para
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
320 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
320 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
480 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
1,750 bgs, Singapore
400 bgs, Belem-Para
480 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Yokohama
200 bgs, East India Trading Co, Yokohama
300 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Iskenderun
300 bgs, M J Golembeck, Iskenderun
200 bgs, M J Golembeck, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
210 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
280 bgs, Singapore
200 bgs, Belem-Para
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—241,351 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
19,833 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
87,587 bbls, Humble Oil Co, La Salina
503,167 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
260,822 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
127,186 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHOSPHORIC ACID—9 cks, Monsanto Chemical Co, Genoa
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE—1 cs, Hooker Chemical Corp, Liverpool
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—143 bgs, Argus Chemical Corp, Antwerp
667 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona
1,000 bgs, Venice
a-PICOLINE—104 dms, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—64 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Kingston
160 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Kingston
470 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
448 bgs, East India Trading Co, Kingston
80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
80 bgs, Catz American Co, Kingston
240 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
304 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
48 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—3 dms, George Uhe Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—210 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
100 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—12 bgs, Polymer Chemicals, Hamburg
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—108 cs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—40 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, J Beiler, Gdynia
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
150 bgs, Globe Products Co, Gdynia
200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Gdynia
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—468 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM GUAIACOLSOLFONATE—25 cks, Havre
POTASSIUM ZIRCONIUM PENTAFLUORIDE—1 dm, C T Tower & Sons, Manchester
PROPANTHELINE BROMIDE—3 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Hamburg
PRUSSIAN BLUE—3 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—350 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
351 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—143 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Matadi
74 dms, S B Penick & Co, Matadi
PYRIDINE-2-ALDEHYDE—2 cs, Shering Corp, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,003 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
QUINOLINE—20 dms, B L Lempke & Co, Rotterdam
RESINS, NATURAL—105 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
RICE STARCH—224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
ROSEMARY OIL—1 dm, A Verley & Co, Marseille
SAFFRON SEED—60 bgs, R D Heins, Trieste
SAGE LEAVES—80 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
300 bgs, Trieste
200 bls, Trieste
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
SAVORY LEAVES—83 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseille
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bangkok
500 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
750 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—209 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
250 bls, Tuticorin
SESAME OIL—20 cs, Bohea Trading Co, Kobe
SOAP BARK—708 bls, S B Penick & Co, Talcahuano
251 bls, Ibieta Frenk Co, San Antonio
SODA, CAUSTIC—144 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM BISULFITE—1 cs, Dewe Chemical Lab, Haifa
SODIUM CYANIDE—840 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
SODIUM FLUORIDE—53 dms, Liverpool
SODIUM SULFATE—3,000 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—125 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing So, Liverpool
SPEARMINT OIL—4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
STARCH—440 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
STREPTOMYCIN—9 cs, American Roland Corp, Antwerp
STYRAX—50 cs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
SULFADIAZINE—6 dms, Cosmos Chemical Corp, Manila
SULFATHIAZOL—10 cks, Havre
SUMAC EXTRACT—70 cks, J E Bernard, Glasgow
TALC—70,000 bgs, Charles Maibieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,400 bgs, Manhadlin Adhesives Corp, Keelung
2,576 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Peons Co, Bangkok
670 bgs, U F R Delestrac, Lobsicbung
TARA POWDER—16 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Salaverry
TARTARIC ACID—200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Palermo
1,120 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixoles
700 bgs, Palermo
90 bgs, Palermo
THEOBROMA—400 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—90 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
101 bgs, Alicante
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Irving Trust Co, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—142 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
281 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—15 dms, Rumianca USA Chemical Corp, Genoa
800 dms, Venice
50 dms, Co Hamburg
TUNG OIL—573 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—21 bgs, Allbright Supply Co, Callao
UREA—70 bgs, Nichimen Co, Yokohama
320 bgs, Rotterdam

—*Continued on page 66*

LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN BOLTED TYPE RINGS

WELD NUT RINGS



Nut perfectly centered in Lug.

Nut Specially Designed to Prevent Cross Threading.

Ideal for Power Driven Bolts.

Weld Nut Rings are the greatest time-savers in drum closures. The rings are quickly put in position with a Drum Parts Closing Tool. The bolt instantly threads into the nut—it couldn't do otherwise. (Note the tapered hole construction of the nut.) The bolt can be driven home by hand or a power tool. The result—a quick, easy, safe closure. Furthermore the welded nut prevents lug distortion—still greater safety.

Write for new Catalog showing the Weld Nut and other Rings.

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Abbe 5'x8' J'ktd. Ball Mill, chr. mang. steel
Sturtevant 3 ton Batch Blender, 11' drum
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Day #4 gearless 80 gal. Pony Mixer, 10 HP
Rotex 40"x84" Sifter, #42, Dbl. sep., 1 HP
4 Mikro's-Bantam, #1SI, #2SI, #4 w/mtrs.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill
Howes 70 cu. ft. jktd. Mixer, with motor
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top

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2—Jeffrey 24 x 18" Type A2 Hammer Mills.
1—Wolf 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Blender, 25 H.P. motor and reducer.
2—Kinney & Beach Russ Vacuum Pumps.
1—Tolhurst 30" stainless steel Extractor.
1—Robinson 30 x 60" stainless Sifter.

WHAT DO YOU HAVE FOR SALE?

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2708 CAROL ROAD UNION, N.J.
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SPECIALS

Pebble Mills: Patterson D 3 x 4' porc.
Disintegraters: Rietz RD18-P, steel, 75 hp.
Mixer: W & P size 14, 50 gal. jktd.
Screen: Rotex model 41, st. steel.
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st., jktd.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porto, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20" type 316 st. st.
Tablet Press: Stokes DD2- 23 station.

Write us or call Seeley 8-1431
Send us a list of your idle machines.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
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CHEMICAL FORECAST 1964

AROMATIC SOLVENTS
Benzene • Toluene

NITROGENATES
Urea • Ammonia

POLYMER CHEMICALS
Vinyl Resins • Polyethylene Resins • Styrene-Butadiene Synthetic Rubber

THE ALCOHOLS
Ethyl Alcohol • Methanol

ETHYLENE CHEMICALS
Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycol • Diethylene Glycol

INORGANIC CHEMICALS
Caustic Soda • Chlorine

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANICS
Phenol • Detergent Alkylate • Formaldehyde

28 Statistical Tables and 19 Charts

$2.25

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter
Reprint Department
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 60

market encouraged heavy buying. Most buyers took supplies for last half January and well into February. Best call came from the northwest and southwest, eastern trunk line not so brisk. Prices soared as much as $3 a ton in some areas. Unrestricted billing advanced $1.50 to $62.50 per ton, Minneapolis, prompt shipment. Wintry weather over much of the nation brought improved feed business and market undertone remained quite firm.

Waxes, Vegetable

Conditions in the carnauba wax market were still unsettled on spot and for shipment from Brazil, as a result of the recent devaluation of the cruzerio which increased the exchange rate of cruzerios from 130 to 180 to the dollar on carnauba exports. Offers for shipment were still scarce and in some instances cables requesting offers were not answered. Trading was quiet on spot and quotations were more or less nominal. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 72c. to 74c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and seller and Parnahyba, 1c. to 2c. more.

No. 1 yellow Ceara was lower and available at $1.12 to $1.14 per pound, spot, according to seller and quantity and Parnahyba, $1.13 to $1.15, same basis. Candelilla continued scarce and strong, with crude ranging from 66c. to 68c. per pound, on spot, depending upon seller and refined, 73c. to 74c. Other vegetable waxes were quiet and fairly steady at unchanged quotations.

Coatings Materials

—Continued from page 57

Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. This was an increase of approximately 275,000 tons over 1958.

Arkansas continued as leading producing state, with Missouri second and Navada third. Other states reporting output ot barytes included California, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington and, for the first time in 30 years, Kentucky.

Imports of crude barytes for the period January-October of 1959 totaled 544,991 short tons, valued at $4,184,810. Imports were 100,000 tons more than in the corresponding period in 1958. Ground barytes imports for the same 10 month period totaled 1,643 tons, some 600 tons more than for all of 1958.

Miscellaneous

Casein—There was little change in this market last week, although it was reported that interest temporarily had improved and that one of the larger producers of casein in the Argentine had advanced prices by ½c. This meant that demand was slightly better; however, sources said that it would not be long lived and prices of Argentine material would most likely go lower before they were established at any higher levels. Price of Argentine casein was put at 19¾c. to 29¼c. per pound.

Producers in the Argentine were somewhat uneasy as a result of uncertainty as to congressional action on the import duty ruling for casein. March 31, 1957 import duty on casein was abolished for three years ending March 31, 1960. On this date an import duty could be put into effect or the present ruling of no duty could be continued. At the end of last week the house had voted to continue the present regulation and it was on its way to the senate for a vote.

Glue—Prices were steady last week after the recent 1c. to 3½c. rises in the middle of December. Attributing to the advances was the price of raw material, plus the fact that declines in the grease market over the past year made hide glues move up.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended January 2 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crudepine gum was reported at $29 as compared with $29.40 the previous week and $23.40 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants totaled 2,990 as against the previous week's 9,548 and 5,200 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 6.88 gallons of turpentine and 295.8 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: N, 34; M, 29; and K and below, 29.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 8	Mon. Jan. 11	Tues. Jan. 12	Wed. Jan. 13	Thurs. Jan. 14
Drums—					
M	$11.60	...	...	$11.50	...
N	11.68‡	...	...	...	...
WG	...	...	$12.13	12.23	...
Bags—					
G	...	$11.40‡	11.40[1]	...	...
K	11.00[1]	...	...	...	...
N	...	12.05	...	...	...
WG	...	12.05	...	...	...
WW	...	12.15	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended January 14)—M or better, $10.60; K or better, $10.90; K, $10.90

Sales, USDA

	1,183*	1,694*	758*	1,333*	480[1‡]

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $14.00; WG, $13.70; N, $13.40; K, M, $13.20

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.53¼	...	...
Sales	...	...	6,000[2]	...	...

* Drums equivalent. ‡ Gallons. § Average price. [1] Or better. [2] Sales confined to export.

McKesson Head Foresees

—Continued from page 7

mergers . . . more diversification by more companies . . . more overlapping of industries.

"And we think that while retail sales will greatly increase, retail establishments will not. There will be more large wholesale organizations. By 1970, McKesson & Robbins may no longer be the only nation-wide wholesale drug, liquor and chemical organization."

Dr. Nolen had a number of other things to say about the coming decade. Among them were these:

"The 179 million people of today will reach the 214 million mark by 1970. That means 35 million new customers for all of us.

"This larger population will boost the nation's work-force by 11 million. An interesting effect of this increase from the current 69 million work force to an 80 million work force by 1970 will be the changes it brings in more than mere numbers. Its very nature will change. One-half of these 11 million new workers will be women. The bulk of the second half will be youths and older men.

"By 1970, one out of every four in this country will change his address each year. This, as well as the numerical increase, is of interest to McKesson & Robbins and to the cosmetic and toiletries industries. An energetic, mobile population is a population that buys."

A Few More Estimates

Then Dr. Nolen went on with a few more estimates of the things that are to come:

"Sharply rising incomes are ahead. By 1970, two out of every five US families will be earning $7,500 or over a year, after taxes. This is twice as many as we have at present.

". . . our present gross national product, now about $500 billion, will increase about 50 percent by 1970, to $750 billion.

"The average sales volume of today's drug store is $123,000. By 1970 that's going to leap to $250,000.

"We at McKesson see a minimum growth of 5½ percent in our annual sales. This means that we are setting our sights on hitting or topping the billion dollar mark in sales in a very few years. And we are certain we shall hit that mark well ahead of schedule."

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT
—with Dependable Used Equipment

1—Type 316 S.S. Sus. Style 30" Centrifuge.
1—Stokes "R" Single Punch Press.
2—Stokes "E" & "F" Single Punch Presses.
1—Stokes "B-2" Rotary Tablet Press.
1—Kux #82 Single Punch Press.
1—Stokes 90-D Auto. Tube Filler & Closer.
4—Standard Hand Gluers & Sealers.
2—Vac. Shelf Dryers—Lab. & 6 shelf.

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MArket 2-3103

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2-Model 14-D-4 | 2-Model VR-17-12
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11—Rotary Dryers: 8' x 87', 7' x 80', 7' x 55', 6' x 60', 6' x 50', 4' x 40', 4' x 30', 34" x 30'.

2—Allis Chalmers 8' x 100' Rotary Kilns.

2—Louisville 8' x 50' S.S. Rotary Dryers.

1—Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

1—Louisville 54" x 35', Monel Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

2—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' S.S. Roto Louvre Dryers.

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.

1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.

1—Niagara #370-38 Filter, 370 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Buflovak Monel Evaporator: 550 sq. ft.

2—Struthers Wells 2000 gals. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—Unused Pfaudler 20 gal. glass lined jacketed agitated Reactor.

2—Pfaudler 50 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors, 25# IPS.

1—#5 Mikro Atomizer, S.S.

3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.

1—Stokes R4 Preform Press.

2—#49 Vallez Rotating Pressure Filters, 738 sq. ft.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox steel jktd. eqtd. Reactor.

1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank 7' x 25', 50 psi.

1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal with nickel coils.

1—4000 gal. Haveg 60 Vertical Tank 8' x 12'.

1—375 gal. Alum. closed jacketed kettle.

6—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 536, 396, 315, 250 sq. ft.

1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

2—AT&M 48" Suspended 316 S.S. basket.

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Cont.

1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.

1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.

2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.

1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.

2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.

1—Oliver 3' x 6' Steel Rotary Vac. Precoat Filter.

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.

1—Sparkler 33528 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak 24" x 30" Single Drum Flaker.

3—Buflovak Vac. shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 10—40" x 43" shelves.

2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.

1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.

1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—#12 Sturtevant 304 S.S. Rotary Mixer, 450 cu. ft.

1—Readco 200 gal. S.S. jacketed, double arm.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP.

1—Baker Perkins #15USE S.S. jacketed, dispersion blades, 75 HP.

5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.

2—1500# Powder Mixers, 7-½ HP XP motors.

3—Steel jktd. Powder Mixers; 225, 350 cu ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

8—Stokes DD2, DDS2, T, "R", RD-3, "F" Tablet Presses.

2—Robinson Sifters, 40" x 84", Stainless.

3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30" x 104", triple deck.

25—Chlorimet, Durimet, and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps 1½" to 6".

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2 Adamson Vulcanizers; 72" x 16'; 125# ASME completely automatic controls; with 23 cars

3 Roll Birmingham Calendar; 22" x 58" with 125 HP Motor and Drive

33 Mixing and Storage Tanks or Kettles including (2) Plastic Lined 3000 Gal. and Tanks up to 12,000 Gal. some Jacketed and Agitated

Mechanical Pouring, Curing, Handling Line: 240'L.; 12'W.; 25' High

Mechanical Handling Systems Dryer; 17 Sections; 85" x 160' Long; Perforated Aluminum Slat Conveyor; Console Push Button Controls

Lean Automatic Washer for Latex Pads with Washer and Squeeze Rolls; Conveyor Rolls, Air Cylinders, Tanks and Controls

Lydon Truck Dryer; 12' W., 7' High, 100' Long; 21 Car Capacity; with Turn Table, Electric Eye, controls, valves, etc.

Truck Dryer, 30' L., 15' W., 11' High; 12 Car Capacity; Taylor Controls

Laboratory Atmospheric Cure Chamber; 36" x 36" x 24" Complete

Hohl Hugger Belt & Roller Conveyor; 36" W., 18' High, Electric Eye Controls

150 Ton Graham Refrigeration System; Marley Cooling Tower

Permutit Water Treating System; Hot Water Control System

MISCELLANEOUS: Ventilating and Exhaust Systems; Piping Diaphragm Valves, Pumps; Taylor Instruments and Controls; Automatic Moisture Tester; Stabilizing Tester; Mold Racks; Wringer Rolls, Randell Dusting Machines; Air Cylinders and General Factory Handling Equipment

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Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Double Arm Mixers to 300 gals.

Farrell Birmingham and Other Two Roll Rubber Mills; 14" x 30", 16" x 42"; 18" x 42"; 22" x 60"; Late Type Top Cap

2 Roll Horizontal Calendar 12" x 24" with 15 HP Motor and Drive

Birmingham 3 Roll Calendar 22" x 58" with 125 HP Motor and Drive

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ChemicColloid Mill Model A 15; SS Rotor-Stator; 15 HP 3525 RPM Motor

Stokes Vacuum Impregnator Model 5648; 100 PSI Internal and Jacket

EXTRUDERS: 2 Royle No. 1.; 2" Dia.: Allen 2" Extruder; NRM 1½"

HYDRAULIC PRESSES: Southwark 36" x 36"; Stewart-Bolling 36" x 36" French Oil Mill and Dunning & Boschert Presses 10" and 12" Rams

Baker Perkins Hexagonal Jacketed Baratte; 150 Gal. 36"x39".

Blaw Knox Conical Blender; 300 Cu. Ft.; 9'6" Diameter.

Muller Type Batch Mixers by Simpson, Lancaster to 6' Diameter.

Patterson-Kelley Twin Shell Blender in STAINLESS; 150 cu. ft. 10 HP XPL motor.

Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed THIMBLE CONDENSOR; 26" sq. ft.

Bird Continuous Conical Hor. Centrifuges; 18", 24", S.S. & Monel.

Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 15 HP XPL Motor; 1000 GPH.

Sharples Model M 4 P Super Centrifuges in MONEL.

De Laval Type 316 Stainless Hermetic Separator VO-244.

Type 316 Stainless Crystalizer 85" x 24" 250 gal.; anchor agitator; bolted cover.

2 Blaw Knox Rotary Cookers; 5' x 15'6" Fully Jacketed with 15 HP Motors and Drives.

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Stokes Rotary Steam Jacketed Dryer; 18" x8' complete.

Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x60" complete.

Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 40"x120" with accessories.

Louisville Stainless Rotary Dryer; 30"x28'; Indirect Fired.

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1—5000 Gal. Monel Vertical Tank 10'x8' with Coils and Agitator.

Struthers Wells 2000 Gal. Stainless Steel Reactor.

Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pans 3'x10'; 6'x12'.

Harris Stainless Coil Heated Vac. Pan; 6' Diameter.

Lancaster Stainless Lined Rot. Jktd. Reactor; 50"x17'4".

Buffalo Cast Lead Evaporators; 5' and 6' Dia. & accessories.

Nickel Clad Reactors; 7'x11'6" Manhole; Jacketed and Agitated.

Patterson 1000 Gal. Closed Jktd. Steel Mixing Kettle; 20 HP.

Three Stage Continuous Agitated Reactor; 3 Vessels 4'x20'.

Type 316 Stainless Separator Tanks; 42" x10'; Dished Heads.

A. O. Smith Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10'x18'7"; 11,000 Gal.

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Stainless Steel Vacuum Mixers; Double Arm; 150-500 Gal.

Feinc String Type Rotary Vacuum Filters; 6' x 6'; 8' x 10'; Stainless Contacts; Oscillating Agitators.

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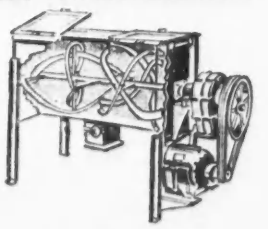

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IN STOCK

- 2—4′ dia. spray dryers, T304 SS, pilot size, elec.
- 2—Mikro #3W pulverizers, UNUSED.
- 1—Niagara #510-28 filter, 510 sq. ft., T316 SS.
- 1—Alco 110 sq. ft. vertical leaf filter, T316 SS.
- 2—Oliver 5′3″ dia. x 3″ face rotary vac. filter, precoat, T316 SS. ASME 30# pressure housing.
- 1—Oliver 5′3″ dia. x 8′ face rotary Vacuum filter—UNUSED. Steel construction.
- 75—T316 SS heat exchangers & condensers: 2000 sq. ft. down to 30 sq. ft.—All sizes.
- 1—Standard 3′ x 23′ rotary dryer, ¼″ welded shell.
- 1—Ross 6″ x 14″ 3-roll hi-speed mill, 5 HP.
- 1—Patterson 6′ x 8′ porcelain pebble mill, 50 HP.
- 2—Patterson 8′ x 10′ buhrstone pebble mills.
- 1—Crosley 6′8″ x 7′ buhrstone pebble mill, 20 HP.
- 1—2500 gal., T316 SS pressure tank, 70# WP, 7′ dia. x 7′ high, ¼″ shell & dished heads. 3 HP agitator.
- 6—2600 gal. T316 SS vert. tanks, 7′ dia. x 8′ high, dished top, flat bottom, ¼″ shell, 5 HP Paddle agit. & int. coils—19# W.P.
- 1—3500 gal. Struthers-Wells T316 SS jktd. reactor, 40/20 HP agit.
- 1—2200 gal. Comb. Eng. T316 SS jktd. reactor, vacuum, 7½ HP agit.
- 1—J. H. Day 30 cu. ft. jktd. ribbon mixer, T304 SS.
- 1—Sturtevant #9 rotary blender, 150 cu. ft., UNUSED.
- 1—Sprout-Waldron 325 cu. ft. ribbon mixer, UNUSED.
- 4—Stokes tablet presses, rotary or single punch: T, R, DDS-2, RD-4.
- 2—Kux #25 rotary tablet presses, 25 punch.
- 68—Baker Perkins #17, 200 gal. dbl. arm jktd. mixers.
- 2—96″ dia. Vulcan T316 SS bubble cap columns, 30 trays on 12″ centers, 272 caps per tray.
- 2—Sharples #C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS.
- 5—A.T.&M. 40″ T304 SS Suspended centrifugals, 40 HP motors. (Solid or perf. basket.)
- 1—Bird 40″ susp. cent., steel solid basket.
- 2—Sharples #16P Pressuretite centrifugals, T304 SS.
- 22—Sharples #AS-16 Super centrifugals, Inconel bowls & covers, 3 HP TEFC motors.
- 2—DeLaval hermetic clarifiers, st. st.
- 1—Buflovak 42″ x 120″ double drum dryer.
- 2—Graver 750 gal. T304 SS Kettles, ASME, 10 HP XP turbine agit.

1—17,650 gal. T316 SS tank, 9′ dia. x 36′ long, ¼″ shell, ⅜″ dished heads, internal coil.

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1000 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers Stainless
Fletcher 30″ Susp. S.S. 10/5 H.P. Centrifugal, Vaportite.
Fletcher 40″ Susp. Steel Centrifugal.
Oliver 5′3″ x 3′ Stainless Precoat Filters.
Nooter 750 gal. Steel Reactor 300 PSI.
Link Belt 502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer.
Vulcan 9′ x 100′ Rotary Kiln.
8′ x 80′ Rotary Dryer 316 SS.
Rotary Dryers 5′ x 45′; 4′ x 47′
Louisville Steam Dryers 6′ x 50′; 6′ x 25′.
P&S Conveyor Dryers 3′; 8′; 10′ SS Belts
Aluminum Tanks 34,500; 5,800; 1,300 gal.
Stainless Tanks 6,800; 2,300; 500 gal.
Micro 2TH Pulverizer.
Stainless Centrifugal Pumps 30 to 270 GPM.
Condensers 100 to 5000 sq. ft. Steel, Admiralty
Pressure Vessels 300 to 4500 gal.
Towers and Columns 3′ to 10′ Dia.

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OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—S.S. 316. 3 x 6 Complete (1954)
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26″ Monel, Susp.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mill, 4½ x 16″.
SIFTERS—Rotex 2 deck, 40″ x 60″; 5 deck, 40″ x 120″.
EVAPORATOR—Single effect, S.S. VRC, 250 sq. ft., Blaw Knox 1953. Complete.
BLENDERS—400±, 3000±, jacketed.
KETTLE—S.S. jack. 900 gal. ASME 125 PSI.
HEAT EXCHANGER—S.S. 500 sq. ft., single pass., 60 sq. ft., 2 pass.
3 H.P. S.S. HOMO MIXER XP.
MIKRO ATOMIZER—#5, S.S.
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CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Hersey 5′ x 26′ Rotary Stainless lined.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24″ x 29″.
Dispatch Ovens Elec. Heated
Devine 8 shelf Vac. Dryer 40″ x 42″.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves
Ertel 6″ & 10″ Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6″ to 36″ Iron & Wood
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30″ & 36″ dia.
Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete Also #0000
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6′ x 8′
3 Roll, 9″ x 32″, 12″ x 30″, 16″ x 40″
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12″ x 36″ Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000± horiz. spiral Mixer
Day 1000± horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000±.
Lancaster 6′ dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes Rotary BB2, RDS3 & RD3. Single punch to 3″.
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

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STerling 8-1944

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1—6 x 7 x 100′ Kiln, heavy shell, w/fire head, motor and drive
3—Stearns-Rogers 8 x 50′ Rotary Dryers. Can use as Coolers.
1—Louisville 54″ x 35′ Monel Steam Tube Dryer. Code const. New 1954
5—Oliver & Eimco 8 x 14′ Rot. Vacuum Filters. Closed steel drums.
4—Union Special Sewing Machines. Stand 21800-H. Heads 80600-E.
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1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26″ susp. Cent., perf. bskt. 316 S.S.
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2—Abbe 5′ x 16′ brick lined Mills.
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1—Traylor 11′ x 155′ Rotary Kiln, ⅞″ shell.
1—Renn 6′ x 60′ Rotary Kiln, ⅝″ shell.

RUBBER LINED TANKS
8—8500 gal. Vertical Storage 8′ 6″ x 16′ x 8′ cone.
1—13000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8′ x 35′.

MISCELLANEOUS
7—Dorr Thickeners: 16′ dia. with Tanks.
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1—17,850 gal. stainless steel storage tank, 9' x 36', 3/8" material throughout.

1—York Shipley 175 HP package steam generator, 150 psi.

2—Stokes Model 138J-20 single door vacuum shelf dryer, 20 shelves, complete.

2—Sturtevant #7 SS dust type rotary batch blenders, NEW.

1—Downington type 316 SS heat exchanger, 750 sq. ft.

6—17,850 gal. steel all welded storage tanks, 3/8" material throughout.

5—Stokes Model T and R tablet presses.

1—Shriver aluminum 30" x 30" P&F filter press, 30 chambers.

2—Sweco 48" SS separators, Model D-2D-8.

1—Tolhurst center slung 40" rubber covered centrifuge, perforate basket, with motor.

1—Western Precipitation Corp. SS spray dryer, Type N-2, Size 4-25-E.

1—Tolhurst SS 20" suspended type centrifuge perforate basket

1—AT&M SS 18" suspended type centrifuge imperforate basket.

1—Baker Perkins Size 16, Type UUEM, 150 gal. double arm jacketed dispersion type mixer with 100 HP motor.

12—Robinson SS horizontal ribbon blenders, 255 cu. ft.

1—Patterson sigma blade SS jacketed vacuum mixer, 500 gal.

1—Sprout Waldron Model 501-D pelleter with SS contact parts.

3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactors with impeller type agitators and drives.

1—Stokes 3' dia. stainless steel coating pan, complete.

2—Louisville stainless steel rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

1—Stokes Model 59DS rotary vacuum dryer, 5' x 30'.

1—Shriver cast iron P&F 36" x 36" closed delivery, 4 eye, filter press, 60 chambers.

1—Niagara stainless steel filter, Model 510-28

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 3'6" x 12'.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 2' x 12'.

15—Davis Engineer heat exchangers, 145 sq. ft., NEW.

2—Badger type 316 SS condensers 500 and 600 sq. ft.

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1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.
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1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new.
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2—Twin Screw Mixers 120 gal. jkt.
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1—10 cu. ft. stainless steel double cone blender.
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2—Fitzpatrick comminuting mills models D and K.
1—Hersey steel hot air rotary dryer 1½' x 16'.
1—#6 Micro atomizer, stainless steel.
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Wanted 2 Stainless Steel Pulverizing Mills mounted in tandem, 10-15 horse power each with controls, suitable for paste—with or without exit pump. Private buyer—state details, price and location. OPD 907.

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Imports at US Ports

—*Continued from page 61*

VERVAIN LEAVES—19 bls, Meer Corp, Marseille
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—400 bgs, D Young, Liverpool
516 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
600 bgs, Havre
ZINC SULFATE MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—1,994 bgs, Sydney

Los Angeles

AGAR—2 cs, Scan Inc, Barcelona
9 bbls, Barcelona
CASEIN—280 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
CORN STARCH—300 bgs, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, Unico Enterprises, Yokohama
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—159,024 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
140,000 bbls, Fletcher Oil Co, Dumai
SAGE LEAVES—140 bls, Hismoco American Co, Trieste
SODIUM CYANIDE—150 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,704 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY OXIDE—455 bgs, National Lead Co, Glasgow
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Phila National Bank, Bombay
FUEL OIL—105,000 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Aruba
108,755 bbls, Sprague Co, Aruba
200,154 bbls, Texaco Co, Bahrein
GLUE—800 bgs, First Natoinal Boston, Hamburg
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,722 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
IODINE, CRUDE—250 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
OXALIC ACID—57 dms, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—170,059 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
110,352 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, San Lorenzo
177,405 bbls, Texaco Co, Covenas
129,411 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Maracaibo
239,638 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
130,131 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Punta de Palmas
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—135,292 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
260,871 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
117,719 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
115,008 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—4 dms, Merck & Co, London
SODIUM NITRATE—5,556 tons, Tocopilla
UREA—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—63 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
ZINC OXIDE—2,000 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London
300 bgs, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—2,500 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Brisbane
2,013 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Brisbane
3,510 bgs, Sydney

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—887 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—200 dms, Robeco Chemicals, Yokohama
CALCIUM NITRATE—20,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARDAMOM—22 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, San Jose
CASEIN—1,932 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
600 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—35 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
COPRA—150 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
350 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloila
1,100 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—3,360 bgs, Paul X Smith, Zamboanga
CUTTLEFISH BONE—77 cs, Genoa
DIMETHYL TEREPHTHALATE—25 bgs, California Research Corp, Antwerp
FUEL OIL—136,066 bbls, Time Oil Co, Aruba
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,102 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
HEXACHLOROETHANE—20 bgs, D M Hicks, Hamburg
HOOF & HORNMEAL—506 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
KELPMEAL—800 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Bergen
20 bgs, N K M Importing Co, Oslo
OLIVE OIL—49 dms, Veronica Olive Oil Co, Barcelona
PEATMOSS—500 bls, H V Nootbaar, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—210 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—105 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—42,764 tons, Union Oil Co, Mina Saud
6,731 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
562,037 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
61,204 bbls, Bankline Oil Co, Maracaibo
POTASSIUM NITRATE—400 bgs, Bremen
POLLACK LIVER OIL—100 dms, Yokohama
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Bank of Boston, Cristobal
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—518 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Juan del Sur
509 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
475 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
150 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SODIUM ALUMINATE—50 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, C M C Chemical Inc, Manchester
300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM TRICHLOROACETATE—350 bgs, C Brewer & Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, Grove Farm Co, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—75 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
325 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

Bids Wanted

Drugs, 113,200 bots., Magnesia Magna, 4,320 vials Neomycin Sulfate, 648 bots., Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, tablets, 1,008 bots., Quinidine Sulfate tablets, 150,056 Saccharine Sodium tablets. Bid M5-52-60, Jan. 26; 1,152 bots., Acetic Acid, glacial ACS, 1,440 bots., Acetic Anhydride ACS, 846 bots., Benzoic compound fluid, 2,448 cns., Ether Absolute ACS, 2,400 bots., Iodine USP, Bid IFB M5-52-60, Jan. 26; 120 dms., Cresol Solution, saponated NF, 220 dms., Glycerine USP, 630 dms., Hexachlorophene Liquid Soap concentrate. Bid IFB 55-60, Jan. 28; 2,680 bots., Cascara Sagrada fluid extract, 2,064 bots., Diphenylhydantoin Sodium capsules USP, 4,944 bots., Hexavitamin capsules, 3,900 boxes Penicillin G Potassium USP crystalline. Bid IFB 55-60, Jan. 28, Marketing Div. for Drugs and Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.; 58,176 bots., Cyclamate Sodium with saccharin sodium tablets, Bid RFP 5837 Q, Jan. 25. 3,456 bots., Antiserum C-Reactive Protein, Bid RFP 5883 Q, Jan. 19, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.; 400 lbs. Potassium Bichromate crystals, similar and equal to Dietzgen No. 234, Bid IFB 123-203-60, Feb. 25. Officer in Charge, U.S. Navy Purchasing Office, 929 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Liquid Fertilizer, 21 to 32 percent nitrogen content, to be delivered to installations within the Third Army Area, Bid IFB DA-09-177-60-12, Jan. 27, Purchasing and Contracting Office Building 65, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Paint and Paint Products, 135,010 gals., Paint remover, Spec. MIL-R-25134 (USAF) amend. 2 (QPL) Bid IFB 155-2048-60B, Jan. 22; 172,502 gals., Bid IFB 155-2044-60B, Jan. 22; (an additional quantity is being reserved for small business under a partial set-aside); 19,134 gals., Varnish Oil, Spec. MIL-V-1174A, Bid IFB 155-1876-60B, Jan. 26, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Trade Name Chemicals

—*Continued from page 49*

the products out of solution. Also, concentrated inorganic salt solutions tend to insolubilize the products. However, being nonionic, these **"Hyonic PE"** members ordinarily soluble at room temperature remain soluble in the presence of acidic or basic solutions.

Concerning effects of dilution on viscosity, Nopco claims that water soluble **"Hyonic PE"** products have marked changes in viscosity when diluted. About blending, Nopco states that a synergistic effect may often be achieved by the blending of two or more of the **"Hyonic PE"** products.

According to Nopco, lower numbered **"Hyonic PE"** members are useful as emulsifiers and emulsifier components. Alone or combined with anionics they are said to produce emulsions resistant to the salts of hard water. The intermediate members, **"Hyonic PE 70, PE 90, PE 100, PE 150,"** possess greatest utility of this class of compounds. They have been proved by Nopco to give the best performance in detergency, wetting and foaming ability.

A nonionic surfactant produced by Onyx Oil & Chemical Company is **"Neutronyx 600."** Chemical nonylphenol polyethylene glycol ether, it has a minimum concentration of 99 percent, it is a clear, pale-yellow, viscous liquid in appearance, has a slightly aromatic odor, has a cloud point of 53 to 57°C. in a one percent solution, neutral pH in a one percent solution and density of 8.8 pounds per gallon.

Onyx claims that **"Neutonyx 600"** is completely soluble in water, isopropanol, ethanol, cellosolve, acetone, carbon tetrachloride and xylene; partially soluble in vegetable oils, and Stoddard's solvent; and insoluble in mineral oil and kerosene.

Stability of **"Neutronyx 600"** includes being stable in the presence of acids, alkalis and electrolytes; being stable over long periods of time; and being effective in the presence of either anionic or cationic surfactants.

According to Onyx, **"Neutronyx 600"** has many applications as a detergent. In the textile industry it can be used in woolen fabrics, fine fabrics and cottons. Onyx says that it also has many industrial uses, such as metal cleaning, glass cleaning, dishwashing, and automobile detergents. Then, too, it has been found that **"Neutronyx 600"** can be compounded successfully with specialized cleaners. As an emulsifying agent, Onyx suggests their product for application in dry cleaning, oil wells, DDT, chlordane, lindane, and many miscellaneous uses.

Synthetic Waxes

Air Reduction Chemical Company puts out a hard, water-dispersible synthetic wax trade named **"Kyrax A."** The company, a division of Air Reduction Company, Inc., claims that their product is compatible with most vegetable, paraffin and bees' waxes.

According to Air Reduction, **"Kyrax A"** is soluble in many chemicals including benzene, butyl acetate, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, hexane, kerosene, mineral spirits, petroleum, ether, Stoddard's solvent, VM&P naphtha, and slightly soluble in toluene. It is insoluble, however, in acetone, diethylene glycol, ethanol, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, mineral oil, monoethanolamine, neatsfoot and soybean oils and water.

Concerning stability of **"Kyrax A,"** Air Reduction says that it exhibits good thermal stability. Slight yellowing occurs after heating for 4 hours at 150°C. The company goes on to say that **"Kyrax A"** is compatible with many commercial waxes and several vegetable oils.

Air Reduction suggests **"Kyrax A"** for use as a component in wood, metal and leather polishes; as a leather conditioner; as a component in aerosol wax formulations; as a lubricant in lacquer can coatings for packaging food; a mold release agent. Other applications include use as a plasticizer for polystyrene in injection molding of phonograph records; a component in paper coatings and textile finishes; in pharmaceuticals; and as a viscosity increaser and pour point depressant in lubricating oils.

A synthetic wax produced by Warwick Wax Division of Western Petrochemical Corporation is **"Cardis Polymer No. 10."** This polymer type wax is listed as having such specifications as: a melting point of 212 to 216°F., penetration of 0-1, acid number ranging from 8 to 10, saponification number of 25 to 30.

According to Warwick, **"Cardis Polymer No. 10"** has many advantages. It is said to have a high gloss, durable shine, unexcelled non-scuff and non-scratch, positive anti-slip, light color and lasting hardness. Furthermore, the company claims that this synthetic wax has excellent toughness, fine plasticity, water resistance and good durability.

"Cardis Polymer No. 10" is suggested for use by Warwick in dry, bright, self-polishing waxes for resinous floor finishes; for heavy duty institutional polishes; and for solvent type polishes, either paste or liquid.

Another of Warwick's **"Cardis"** waxes is **"Cardis Polymer No. 8."** Also a polymer type wax, it is described as having the following specifications: a melting point of 205 to 210, penetration of 1 to 2, N.P.A. color of 3 to 5, acid number ranging from 7 to 10, and saponification number of 24 to 28.

Warwick recommends **"Cardis Polymer No. 8"** for use in the manufacture of artificial fruits and flowers, in heavy duty floor waxes, in many varieties of polishes, and in shoe and leather treatment formulations.

Food Chemical Makers Watching

—Continued from page 3

necessarily be barred from use in food production or processing simply because it is capable of producing cancer. The test should be whether there is any residue of the chemical in the food itself and he plans to recommend a change in the law accordingly.

Rep. James J. Delaney of New York, father of the cancer clause, however, can be expected to take a different view and oppose Mr. Flemming on this point. Because of illness in his family, Mr. Delaney has been unable to attend any sessions of congress yet, but one of his closest advisers told OPD last week that he did not think that Mr. Delaney would go along on such a proposal.

He said that "on the surface the recommendation of Mr. Flemming would appear to be a reasonable one; however, it would seem to have its drawbacks. Testing techniques vary from time to time and who can say that next year we may not have a technique that would show residues of the carcinogen in the food that under old testing methods was thought to be absent.

Division of Opinion

"The problem is the division of scientific opinion. There are some scientists who say that a safe level can be established for carcinogens but others, including some of the best in the country, say this is not so. As a layman, representative Delaney cannot be the judge between these two groups of scientists and he feels that his position must be one in favor of unquestioned safety for the public."

Fears of the confectioners that failure of the Food and Drug Administration to clear carbon black and charcoal as food additives "generally recognized as safe" would interfere with the marketing of black candies in the up-coming Easter trade were allayed last week with the citing of an order extending the time when producers of these additives must prove the safety of the products.

As signed by FDA Commissioner George Larrick, producers of the food grade carbon black made by the impingement process or the channel process and producers of activated charcoal, NF grade, have an additional year—until March 6, 1961—to submit necessary evidence of the safety of the materials.

During the extension period, amounts that can be used in foods are limited to 4/10 of 1 percent for pigment purposes. The period of use may be terminated at any time the FDA issues a regulation fixing a tolerance on residues or denies a tolerance.

A strong defense of the use of chemicals in agriculture came from the Department of Agriculture last week in the form of a special statement of departmental policy by Secretary Ezra Taft Benson. He said that there is no question at all but that the food supply of the United States is the safest, cleanest and most wholesome in the world, and it would be impossible to produce these foods in adequate amounts without chemicals.

He added, however, that there is a need for more education on the proper use of agricultural chemicals and also emphasized the importance of continuing research in this field on a substantial scale. Secretary Benson said:

"Many chemical control measures now available for use cannot be recommended because of inadequate information on the significance for human health of the residues they may leave in food products. Some insecticides and other chemicals now recommended, if used without proper safeguards, can leave residues that present actual or possible hazards.

'Educational Program Needed'

"To meet these problems, an intensified educational program is needed to insure proper use of present chemicals. Further research is required to develop (1) new methods to control insects and other pests that do not involve the use of chemicals and (2) safe chemicals for pest control and improved methods for their application and use—for example, with specific attractants to gain greater effectiveness with smaller dosages.

"Biological methods offer the best chance for control of destructive insect pests by non-chemical means. But the biological agents we have discovered and learned to use so far cannot begin to solve our pest control problems. Farmers must still depend primarily on safe, effective and economical chemicals to produce the quantity and quality of crops and livestock necessary for the nation's needs.

Lead-Zinc Quotes Are Called a Failure

—Continued from page 3

Crossley, of St. Joseph Lead Company testified:

"No import protection for the zinc industry is complete that does not provide protection for related zinc products. It is too easy to convert the metal into a quota-free product at very low expense over the cost of the metal. Real help for the zinc industry can only be achieved by an integrated system of import protection, be it tariffs or quotas, or both.

"Our position is simply this: If import protection is accorded unmanufactured zinc, compensatory protection must be given zinc products. Failure to do so means dilution of the protection afforded raw zinc and the creation of competition to the domestic product that can become overpowering."

About Face for Oxide

He said that historically, almost the entire domestic consumption of zinc oxide has been produced in the United States, but almost immediately with the imposition of quotas on unmanufactured zinc, imports of the oxide began to rise.

In 1957 zinc oxide imports amounted to 5,245 tons, but in 1958 imports more than doubled to 11,729 tons, with 4,411 tons coming in during the last three months of the year when the lead-zinc quota started to operate, the lead company executive stated.

During the first eleven months of 1959, imports of the oxide reached 14,840 tons and were almost certain to pass the 16,000-ton mark for the full year, he added.

And efforts of foreign suppliers to compensate for the raw zinc quota have not been confined to zinc oxide, Mr. Crossley stated. They have also begun to increase shipments of zinc sulfate and zinc chloride to this country. Unless compensatory protection is given to related zinc-manufactured products, he warned, it will not be long before other zinc products are exploited in the same way as zinc oxide has been.

Although zinc chlorate, zinc chloride and zinc sulfate are not a subject of the investigation by the commission under terms of the senate directive, Chairman Joseph E. Talbot promised to make note of the trend of imports of these products in the report to the senate.

Th complaints of the lead chemicals producers, which were the same as those of the zinc oxide industry, were relayed to the commission by William P. Wilkie of Hammond Lead Products, Inc., Hammond, Ind. He spoke for a group of large and small producers comprising about 80 percent of all the lead products manufactured in the country.

Mr. Wilkie said it is obvious that an important reason the present quota on lead has not brought about the results which the Administration desired when it enacted quotas is that "a quota on unmanufactured lead alone becomes completely useless, in fact destructive of the miners' American markets if manufactured items such as pipe, sheet and litharge are allowed to come into the country entirely outside of the quota."

He testified that lead product imports to the US have never been very large in terms of total lead consumption and even now, in these terms, they will become very large, he warned. He was concerned with three lead chemical products: litharge, red lead,, and white lead.

Litharge Most Seriously Affected

Litharge has been the product most seriously affected to date by the absence of compensatory protection under the quota system, he stated. In 1957 imports amounted to 8,068 tons, but in the first eleven months of 1959 imports amounted to 10,037 tons and were expected to top 11,000 tons for the full year, he added.

Red lead imports amounted to sixty-four tons in 1958, but for the first eleven months of 1959 they amounted to 414 tons, Mr. Wilkie stated. Imports of white lead jumped from 92 tons in 1957 to 724 tons in 1958 and to 993 tons in the first eleven months of 1959.

"The effect of increased and increasing importation of these chemical lead products on the domestic lead industry differs very little from the effect produced by importation of fabricated lead products, such as pipe and sheet, at least in the case of litharge and red lead," Mr. Wilkie stated. "Litharge is produced directly from pig lead, and the final product is 93 percent lead. Red lead is produced from litharge, and its lead content is 91 percent.

"The basic cost of these chemicals is largely the cost of pig lead, so that the differential induced by the quotas between the United States price for pig lead and the London price provides a strong incentive for the foreign lead industry to change its pig lead into such products as these, and to ship them in here quota free," Mr. Wilkie concluded.

DuPont-GM Ruling

—Continued from page 5

stock unlawfully held can be divested without undue stock market and tax consequences.

Mr. Greenewalt attacked the government's appeal move stating that it would appear that "the Department of Justice desired simply to pursue its eleven-year vendetta against the million or more stockholders of duPont and General Motors who have been found innocent of any wrongdoing."

He said that Judge LaBuy's decision provided fully adequate safeguards to insure against any reasonable probability that duPont might influence future purchases or other actions by General Motors. Further litigation, he added, can concern nothing more than the location of a piece of paper now representing only the bare legal title to the General Motors shares.

SPI Seeks Attendance Of 1,000 at Its Conference

Society of the Plastics Industry is preparing to have 1,000 trade members attend its forthcoming fifteenth annual reinforced plastics division conference, slated for February 2-4 at the Edgewater Beach hotel in Chicago.

An exhaustive treatment of plastics in missiles will be among the highlights of eighty papers to be presented in three concurrent sessions during the three-day conference. Other areas to be covered are consumer products, transportation, materials, electronics, design for plastics tooling, physical characteristics, processing and research.

Koppers Company Starts Up Polystyrene Processing Unit

Koppers Company has just brought on stream a new unit for manufacturing building materials from "Dylite" polystyrene. This latest unit, located at Detroit, Mich., has started up production of sandwich-type building panels.

Superior properties claimed for the "Dylite" panels include strength, light weight, high moisture resistance, and resistance to heat and cold.

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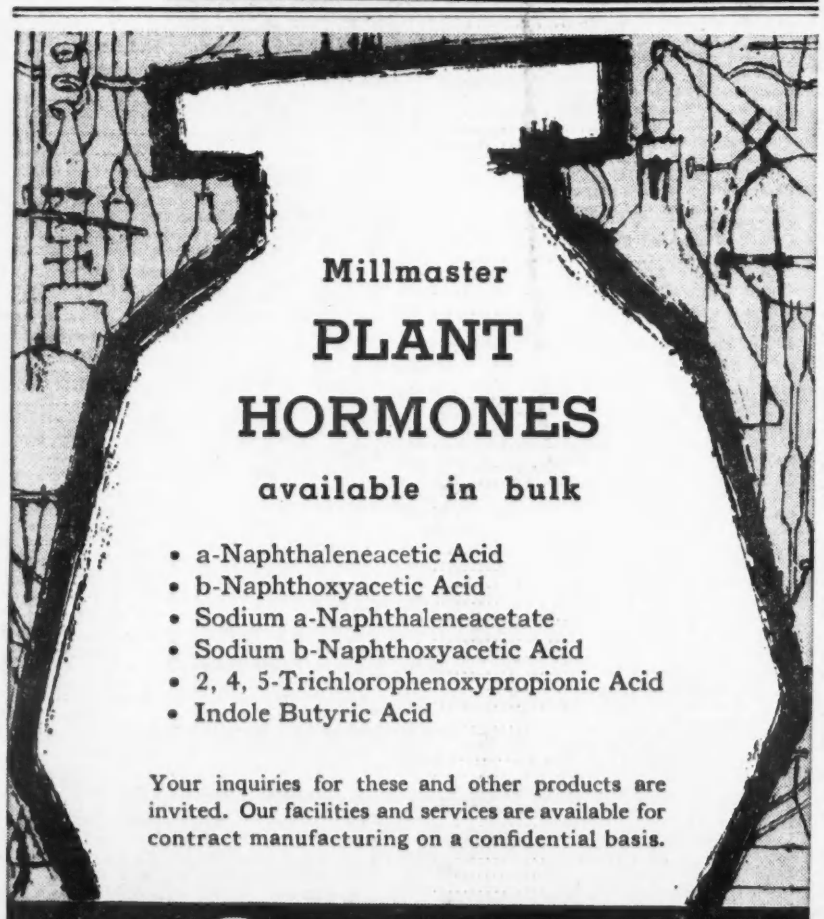

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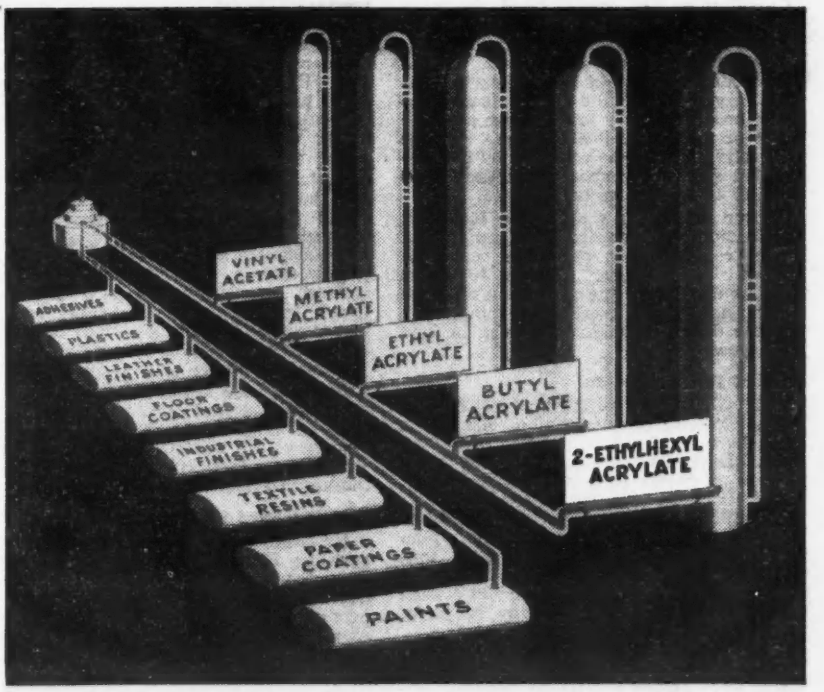

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